The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5991.—VOL. XXXVIII.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. James C. Tucker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, Mr. John Macdonald, of Broken Bay, to Eliza Frances, second daughter of Mr. Richard Seddon, of Pitt-street, Sydney.

On Tuesday, the 18th August, by special license, at St. Matthew's church, Windsor, by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, Mr. John B. Laverack, auctioneer, to Mrs. Sarah Margaret Dunstan, both of Windsor.

On the 18th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's, by Rev. J. Keating, Miss E. A. Payne, Miller's Point, to Mr. William Rowe, same place.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 17th May, at the residence of her brother, 5, St. John's-terrace, Regent's Park, London, Rose, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Palmer, of Marquis Road, Islington, and sister of Mrs. Stephen Butts, of this city: aged 28.

On the 15th instant, at Moelly, near Shoalhaven, Lieutenant-Colonel John Kenneth Mackenzie, late of the 4th or King's Own Regiment: aged 64 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, from the Phoenix Wharf, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., returning at noon and 4.30 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—During the winter months those swift and commodious boats ply as follows, viz.:—
From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m.
Calling at the intervening piers.
An extra boat leaves Ryde for Sydney at 7.45 a.m., and Sydney for Ryde at 5 p.m. Phoenix Wharf, 15th August.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, from the Phoenix Wharf, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, returning the same day, at 2 p.m.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
The HUNTER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY) at 8.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

THE EUROPEAN and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S magnificent and powerful steamer EMEU (chartered), THOMAS SMALL, Esq., commander (carrying Her Majesty's Mails), will be despatched for SUEZ, calling at intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, the 11th of September, at 8 a.m. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE, including expense of transit through Egypt, but exclusive of wines, spirits, ales, &c.

SYDNEY TO	Melbourne.	K. G. Sound.	Galle.	Aden.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Southampton.
	£ s.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Single berth in a state-room in poop, or main deck, outside range	9 9	25	70	85	110	115	115
Ditto ditto ditto, inside range, or in centre state-rooms	7 7	20	50	65	85	95	95

Single state-rooms with four berths charged extra.

Children under three years, if not occupying a berth, free (except the cost of transit through Egypt); from three to ten years, half fare if two in a berth—if each occupying a berth, two-thirds fare. European servants, half-fare. Native Indian servants, one-third fare.

The rates of passage include steward's fees, bedding, and linen, together with attendance of experienced male and female servants.—An experienced Surgeon on board of each ship.

First-class passengers will be allowed 3 cwt. of personal baggage, free of freight.

Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of luggage; and parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages, addressed to one party for delivery in England, or any of the intermediate ports, for the purpose of evading the payment of freight, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs' authorities.

The Company will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metal, unless fully described and value declared.

Arrangements for freight of specie—deliverable at the Bank of England—can be made on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Margaret-street.

Boxes should be strongly made, with elm ends, lined with tin, and must be sealed over tape in countersunk holes; also provided with an iron hoop at each end.
HUGH LARMOUR, manager.
E. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street.

FOR MORETON BAY, with immediate despatch.—The well-known clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, Captain LAKE, is now loading for above port. This vessel has good accommodation for cabin passengers. Goods intended for Ipswich will be forwarded by the river steamer BREADALBANE as usual.
Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER. — The schooner STAG, to sail on 25th August.
For freight or passage enquire on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct. — The A1 clipper schooner ZONE, D. GOURLAY, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched on SATURDAY next.
This vessel has just made an excellent run from Melbourne of 70 hours, and offers superior inducements to shippers.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

BRILLIANT, Captain WILSON, for MELBOURNE WHARF, now fast filling up at the Albion Wharf, has room for a few additional tons of cargo, if sent down before SATURDAY.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The fine brig TRITON, COOPER, master, is now loading at the Bethel Wharf, having all her dead weight engaged, will sail about 22nd instant.
For freight or passage apply to W. SPEER, Bethel Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND. — Sails on SATURDAY next.—The splendid Aberdeen-built clipper schooner GAZELLE, PHILIP JONES (late of the Heather Bell), commander, having been newly coppered, thoroughly overhauled, and completely refitted, at a great outlay, with the purpose of being continued in the Auckland trade, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and, having the larger part of her cargo already engaged, will positively sail to her appointed time (weather permitting.)
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.
Wanted, a CHIEF OFFICER. Apply on board.

KATE KEARNEY, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, and OTAGO.—Shippers are requested to send down their goods without delay, as this vessel will positively clear at the Customs on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant.
For freight or passage apply to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR NELSON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER. — The clipper schooner KATE KEARNEY, THOMAS DIXON, master, now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR TAHITI, via the Friendly Islands.—The brig OCEAN will sail for the above Islands, on WEDNESDAY next, 28th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf; or to LENDER, MULLER, and CO., King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

FOR OTAGO.—The brig CONTENT, 150 tons, Captain ROBERTSON, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR BOMBAY.—Ship HASTINGS, 1000 tons, J. N. FORBES, commander, calling at POINT DE GALLE if sufficient inducement offers. To sail on the 25th instant.
Apply on board, J. N. FORBES.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For Wool and Passengers only. First vessel for London.—The splendid A1 clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, has all her dead weight and a considerable quantity of her wool on board, and will be despatched on or about the first proximo. Intending passengers are respectfully invited to inspect the cabin accommodation of this favourite conveyance, which will be found very superior.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at the Circular Quay; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place; or to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.
☞ Will take a limited number of steerage passengers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—To sail positively on 25th instant.—The A1 12 years' ship, GREAT BRITAIN, W. M. WILSON, commander. Has nearly finished loading, and will sail as above. Has very comfortable accommodation for two cabin passengers, who will be taken at moderate rates. Apply to GILCHRIST WATT and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The beautiful A1 clipper ship ELECTRA (better known as the Witch of the Wave), H. WEGMAN, commander, has nearly all her cargo on board and engaged, and will be first ship away. Offers unusual inducements to passengers, the state-rooms being fitted with every convenience, and being provided with furniture, bedding, linen, &c., &c. From the ship's unrivalled sailing qualities, she is the best conveyance for specie.
Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—With quick despatch. The A1 fast sailing Aberdeen clipper ship, MAID OF JUDAH, 750 tons, ISAAC MERCHANT, master. This superior and favourite vessel will sail at an early date, and affords one of the most desirable conveyances for passengers. She is noted for the quick regularity of her passages, carries an experienced surgeon, and her accommodations are well known and prized for their comfort.
A few second-class passengers can be accommodated.
Apply to Captain MERCHANT, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The MAID OF JUDAH affords the best opportunity now offering for passengers and shippers requiring the earliest arrival in London.
Apply to Captain MERCHANT, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR CHARTER, to any part of the world, a fine A1 clipper Ship; will carry 900 tons dead weight. Apply to ED. TEILLARD and CO., Pitt-street North.

FREIGHT.—Wanted Vessels, loading for London, to take Ironbark Logs at Newcastle, as dead weight. Apply to Mr. RANDLE, Bligh-street, Sydney, or Mr. WRIGHT, Newcastle.

SHIP MERSEY, from LIVERPOOL.—All accounts and claims against this vessel are requested to be sent in to the undersigned by FRIDAY next, at noon, or they will not be recognised. R. TOWNS and CO. 19th August.

SHIP TARTAR.—All Accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, before noon, TO-MORROW (Thursday), 20th instant. SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—SHIP SEA BIRD, at MACNAMARA'S WHARF.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY next, 26th instant, for Labour and the supply of all materials required in repairing the damage sustained by the ship SEA BIRD, on her last voyage from Manila to Sydney. Specifications can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender. JOHN MACNAMARA, Wharf, 19th August, 1857.

TO BOAT BUILDERS, and others.—Parties tendering for the building of the Newcastle Life Boat are informed that the drawing of the model selected can be had of Mr. J. BISHOP, 229, George-street.

No. 57-45. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1857.
SYDNEY WATERWORKS.—Erection of Engine-house at Botany.—No eligible Tender for the above having been received, SEALED TENDERS (endorsed "Tenders for Sydney Waterworks") will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the ERECTION of an ENGINE-HOUSE and other Works, at Botany, in accordance with the specifications, drawings, and general conditions of Contract to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, where all information relative to the same may be obtained.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 57—46. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1857.
SYDNEY SEWERAGE WORKS.—Sealed TENDERS (endorsed tenders for Sewer, O'Connell-street) will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the construction of a Sewer in O'Connell-street, in accordance with plans, specification, and general conditions of contract to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, where all information relative to the same may be obtained.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 57—47. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1857.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the supply of two thousand tons of iron-stone gravel, and the performance of certain works in Crown, Clarence, and Liverpool streets, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—Public Notice.—The Provisional Committee have, THIS DAY, resolved, that no more applications for shares shall be received after the 24th of August next.
ROWAND RONALD, secretary, pro tem.
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney, 30th July.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICES, Sydney, 19th August, 1857.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held THIS DAY, a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and also a bonus at the rate of five per cent per annum, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September next. R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Warden and Senior Fellows of the College, at the request of the other Fellows, application will be made to Parliament, in its present session, for an Act to abolish the present distinction between "Fellows" and "Senior Fellows" of the College, and to constitute all the Fellows Members of the Council of the said College.
Dated this 17th day of August, 1857.
JOHNSON and JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Bill.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—ANDREW BONAR, Esq., having been appointed honorary treasurer of this institution, in the room of W. S. MOUTRY, Esq., resigned, donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by him at the Trust Company's Office, Jamison-street. ALFRED H. STEPHEN, hon. sec.

UNION CLUB.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the members will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1857, at half-past 1 p.m. By order of the committee. M. D. WOODHOUSE, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders will be held at the Library, Bent-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th of August, at four o'clock, to take into consideration the communication received from the Government with reference to the proposition adopted at the last general meeting.
EDWIN DAINTREY, Hon. Secretary.
Library, Bent-street, 6th August.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the twenty-first day of August instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Company's Offices, 119, George-street, to receive the report of the Directors for half-year ended 30th June, 1857—to declare a dividend, if any—and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.
Sydney, 5th August, 1857.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members of the above Corps are requested to attend a General Meeting (in plain clothes), at the Parade Ground, Inner Domain, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering measures which it may be advisable to adopt in reference to the sum which has been placed upon the Estimates for 1858, for the support of the corps. By order. THOMAS BAYNES, Sergeant-Major. August 19th, 1857.

RATS! RATS! RATS!!!—These vermin effectually destroyed by the Wiltshire Composition. Sold in packets by Messrs. Abraham, George-street; Pinney, Parramatta-street; Jenkins, Chippendale; Sloper, Woolloomooloo; and Benson, Brickfield-hill.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, Hunter-street, open from 5 in the morning till 11 at night.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.—Good Board and Lodging, £1 per week; weekly board, 15s.

A LA MODE Beef Soup, always ready, at the Coffee and Chop House, 47, Pitt-street North.

DINING-ROOMS in the London style. A la mode Beef Soup at any hour. 47, Pitt-street North.

A GOOD Veal or Pork Pie, cup of Coffee, 6d., at 47, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

A LA MODE Beef, Ox-tail, and Gravy Soups, THIS DAY, 47, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ARTHUR KEAYS can see his brother CHARLES, lately from England, by calling at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point, Sydney.

IF JULIA MARIA JONES, or CLARISSA JONES, who left England in the ship Java, November 8, 1851, will apply to Messrs. W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney, they will hear of something to their advantage.

IF THIS should meet the eye of THOMAS POPE, from Lowestoff, Suffolk, he will hear of something to his advantage, by applying to Mrs. TURNER, 49, Yurong-street, two doors south of Stanley-street.

MICHAEL RYAN, Cabinet Maker, communicate with M. FEEHAN, Emu Inn, George-street.

PERSONAL.—If JAMES WHINYATES, who emigrated from Liverpool, England, to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, about the year 1836, is still living, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage by an immediate communication with Captain GEORGE W. BROWN, of ship Kitty Simpson, care of Messrs. Wilkinson and Brothers, Melbourne. Any information of said J. W. will be thankfully received at the above address. Melbourne, July 28th.

THOMAS DUNN, formerly of Hunter River (his wife's name, ROSA), will hear of something to his advantage by calling at No. 121, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM THOMAS FLEMING (son of the late William Fleming, Esq., of Exeter), who died in Adelaide in December, 1852.—The WIDOW and CHILDREN of the above W. T. Fleming, who are supposed to be now residing and keeping a school in or near Sydney, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to Mr. A. GARRAN, HERALD Office.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE, &c.—Choice Musical Entertainment, THIS EVENING, School of Arts.

MUSIC from WOOD.—The Brothers Kohler, and Mr. PIERCE, THIS EVENING.

TURKISH BELLS, School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY next.

TRIO on CONCERTINAS.—The Brothers Kohler, and Mr. J. O. Pierce, THIS EVENING.

REMEMBER THIS EVENING! Choice Musical Entertainment at the School of Arts.

CORNET-A-PISTONS.—The Brothers Kohler, THIS EVENING.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE for the SUPPRESSION of INTEMPERANCE, &c. — The SECOND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will take place, THIS EVENING.

PROGRAMME.

1. Duette—Cornet-a-Pistons—"As it fell upon a day"—The Brothers Kohler .... Bishop
2. Trio—Concertinas—"Fra Poco"—The Brothers Kohler and Mr. J. O. Pierce .... Donizetti
3. Comic Scena—Mr. J. O. Pierce
4. Trio—Pine Sticks—Waltzes, "The Fairest of the Fair"—The Brothers Kohler and Mr J. O. Pierce .... D'Albert
5. Solo—Cornet—"The Exile's Lament"—Mr. F. W. Kohler .... Koenig
6. Song—Mr. J. O. Pierce
7. Trio—"Turkish Bells"—The Brothers Kohler and Mr. J. O. Pierce
8. Trio—Concertinas, "Cujus Animam," from Stabat Mater—The Brothers Kohler and Mr. J. O. Pierce .... Rossini.

Mr. George Loder will preside at the Piano.
The Rev. R. Mansfield will take the chair at half-past seven o'clock. Several Addresses will be delivered during the evening.
Admission, 2s.; children under 12 years of age, 1s.
W. DAVIS, secretary.

BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS. BENEFIT of Mrs. YEAMANS and NED YEAMANS, the Clown.
Last Night but Two. Eight Clowns.
"A merrier man within the limits of becoming mirth I never spent an hour's talk withal."
LA VARSOVIENNE: first time, Mrs. Yeamans and Miss Maggy Griffiths.
First time this season of the equestrian descriptive scene by J. L. Smith, entitled THE MOOR'S LAST STRUGGLE at MISSOLONGHI.
First time of Horatio and Miss Maggy Griffiths in a pleasing PAS DE MATHELOT.
Great SACK RACE over hurdles for a purse: four entries already. N.B.—Look out for fun. "Let me play the fool with mirth and laughter," "let Old Wrinkles come."
First night of the laughable ballet, entitled the SONNAMBULIST.
Last time of the BRIGAND QUEEN.
Mons. Kiser and R. Taylor in the DOUBLE DANCING GLOBES.
Come one, come all, come short and tall, this is the night that makes me or undoes me quite.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Madame ANNA BISHOP has much pleasure in announcing.—In conformity with the wishes of a number of friends and admirers anxious to hear her, prior to her final departure from Australia, to sing some of her FAVOURITE BALLADS—A GRAND EVENING CONCERT on TUESDAY next, August 25th, at the above elegant and commodious theatre.
Full particulars, see future advertisements.
Prices of admission:—Dress Circle Tickets, 6s. each; Upper Box (which will be kept rigidly select), 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be obtained of all music and book sellers.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Simmonds.—Fourth night of the Monthly Transferable Tickets.—Two New Pieces.—Second night of the beautiful drama of WOMAN'S LIFE, and the amusing farce of YOUNG AUSTRALIA.
THIS EVENING, August 20th, the performances will commence with the beautiful drama, in 3 Acts, by J. B. Buckstone, Esq., entitled WOMAN'S LIFE.
Act 1. The Girl; Time, 1794.—Act 2. The Wife; Time, 1802.—Act 3. The Mother; Time, 1814.
Dance, Miss Hart. To conclude with, for the second time in Sydney, the laughable farce, entitled YOUNG AUSTRALIA. Mr. John James Pooley, Mr. James Simmonds.
In active preparation, the new burlesque extravaganza, entitled THE LADY KILLER; or the Devil in Sydney, which will positively be produced on SATURDAY NEXT.
Monthly transferable tickets, admissible every evening, to the Dress Circle, with a pass to any part of the house, £2 2s. each, with the privilege of taking an entire Box, or bringing a friend on any evening at half the price charged to non-subscribers. To be had of Mr. DIND, at the Box Office, and dated from the time of purchase.
Prices: Boxes and Stalls, 5s.; Upper Circle, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS, late Lyceum Theatre.—GRAND BAL MASQUE, on THURSDAY, August 20. Gentlemen's tickets, 5s.; ladies ditto, 2s. 6d. No person admitted except in mask. Dancing at 10.

MADAME FARRELLY'S Weekly Select Quadrille Party THIS EVENING, Thursday, at her residence, 44, Elizabeth-street North. For cards of admission, apply to Mme. FARRELLY'S. Dancing from half-past 8 till half-past 11.

THE MORUK.—To be seen alive at WILCOX and CO'S., 30, Hunter-street.

WINDSOR BALL.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce to his friends and pupils of Windsor and Richmond that his BALL takes place at his new and spacious rooms, on FRIDAY, 21st instant. Tickets to be had of Mr. G. FREEMAN, junior; and Mr. W. C.'s residence, 205, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir W. Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square, from 9 to 11.

DEFORMITY.—Contraction of the knee, club-foot, &c., treated by W. A. MAPPIN, George-street, near the Post Office. N.B.—A cure in all cases guaranteed. Elastic stockings and knee caps.

COLLODION PORTRAITS taken, carefully coloured, in morocco cases, from 5s. Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street.

THE BEST and Cheapest Photographic PORTRAITS are taken by M. BROWN, 451, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

CRAYON COLLODIOTYPES, combining the fidelity of photography with the brilliancy, softness, and transparency of miniatures on ivory. This exquisitely beautiful style, together with every branch of photography, practised daily at the Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, over Sands and Kenny's, George-street. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

£2000 TO BE LENT on Mortgage. E. DAINTREY, 12, Elizabeth-street North.

TAKE NOTICE.—That the City Coroner's Office is REMOVED to Hyde Park Barracks, a few doors from the Court of Requests. All reports to be sent there in future.

NOTICE.—Unless the MAIZE stored at No. 19, York-street, Sydney, by Mr. W. Cummins, of South Creek, be REMOVED, and all expenses thereon paid before SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, it will be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that MICHAEL DUGGAN and MICHAEL DALY, both of Louisa Creek, in the colony of New South Wales, storekeepers, did, on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, for the considerations therein mentioned, make and execute an assignment of all their real and personal estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to ARCHIBALD LAMONT, GEORGE VILE, and WILLIAM WILTON, all of Mudgee, in the colony aforesaid, storekeepers, in trust for the benefit of their creditors: And further, that the said indenture was duly executed by the said Michael Duggan and Michael Daly, and the said trustees, and attested according to the provisions of the Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, in that case made and provided; and that the said indenture now lies for inspection and execution at the office of J. DUDDEN BRODRIBB, Market-square, Mudgee, attorney for the said trustees.
Dated this 25th day of July, A.D. 1857.
MICHAEL DUGGAN
MICHAEL DALY
ARCHIBALD LAMONT
GEORGE VILE
WILLIAM WILTON.
Witness to the signatures of Michael Duggan and Michael Daly—B. CLOETE, J.P.
Witness to the signatures of Archibald Lamont, George Vile, and William Wilton—D. R. MACDONALD, J.P.
TEMPLETON and JONES, 221, George-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of JAMES LYNCH, of Mudgee, in the colony of New South Wales, publican, deceased.
TAKE NOTICE that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, for letters of administration of the goods and chattels of the said James Lynch, deceased, to be granted to William Richard Blackman, of Mudgee, gentleman.
Dated this 19th day of August, A.D. 1857.
TEMPLETON and JONES, 221, George-street, Sydney, agents for J. Dudden Brodribb, Mudgee, proctor for the said W. R. Blackman.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of BENJAMIN PRATT, late of Mudgee, in the colony of New South Wales, grazier, deceased.
TAKE NOTICE that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of the goods and chattels of the late Benjamin Pratt be granted to Maria Jane Pratt, the widow of the said deceased.
Dated this 19th day of August, A.D., 1857.
TEMPLETON and JONES, 221, George-street, Sydney, agents for J. Dudden Brodribb, Mudgee, proctor for the said Maria Jane Pratt.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of PETER JACKSON, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.
TAKE NOTICE, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the said will be granted to FREDERICK ELLARD, of Sydney aforesaid, professor of music,—the executor in the said will named.
Dated this fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
TEMPLETON and JONES, Proctors for the Executor.

IN THE ESTATE of the late Mrs. CHERRY, of Albion-street.—All claims against the estate of the deceased are to be forwarded for liquidation, and all debtors to the said estate are to pay their accounts forthwith to the undersigned, whose receipt only will be recognised. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Trickett and Douglass, 496 and 498, George-street, Sydney.

TENDERS Wanted for the erection of another Story over a Kitchen, to be used as a Store. For particulars apply to J. MITCHELL, 38, King-street West.

TENDERS are required for the Stone and Brickwork of a house at Paddington. For plans and specifications apply to J. WEST, Balmain, near Crook's Ferry.

TO MASONS and others.—TENDERS are required for the foundations of a House on the Edgecliff Road, Point Piper Estate. Plan and specifications may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY next, the 24th instant. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, 42, Pitt-street.

JOHN WARD, a low-set man, with fair complexion and overhanging brows, dressed in a cabbage-tree hat, grey shooting coat, and moleskin trousers, ABSCONDED from my service, having embezzled the price of a load of hay, and left his team on the road, I hereby CAUTION all parties against keeping or employing him, as a warrant has issued for his apprehension. B. CLAYTON.

CAUTION to Woodcutters and others.—All persons, after this date, trespassing or cutting timber on my land, situate at Lane Cove, Burn's Bay, will be prosecuted according to law. JAMES YATES. 17th August.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that I, BRIDGET LESTER, of the Parramatta Road, will get married unless claimed by my husband, THOMAS LESTER, within three (3) months from this date, I having not heard from him for nine years. August 19th.

NOTICE.—It having come to my knowledge that there are several Notes of hand in circulation, purporting to be drawn by H. H. READ, mason and sculptor, of Sydney, the public are cautioned against negociating the same, as they will not be paid by me. MARIA L. READ. Sydney, August 19th.

FOUND.—A Servant's BOX having been left by two boys at Mr. Lavers', Richmond Terrace, Domain, the owner can have it by describing same, and paying expenses. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street North.

LOST, "Life of General Holt," 2 vol.: thought to have been left in the Legislative Council Chamber. Information respecting the same will oblige Rev. J. WEST, HERALD Office.

LOST, a ROSE COCKATOO PARROT. Whoever shall find and bring the same to No 25, York-terrace, Botany-street, will receive ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, between Liverpool and Bourke streets, South Head Road, a POCKET BOOK, containing a crossed cheque, payment of which has been stopped; two or three letters addressed to the gentleman to whom it belongs, and other memoranda. Whoever will return the same to INMAN and CO., Kersey's Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, at the North Shore, a TITLE DEED of half-an acre of Land. Whoever shall find the same, and bring it to WILLIAM DRISKIN, North Shore, shall receive 10s. reward.

LOST, on Sunday last, at Woolloomooloo, Dog PUP, black and tan; tan spot over each eye; tan cross on breast; three paws tan, one tan and white; about ten weeks old. Whoever will leave (or give information of) the same at 55, Elizabeth-st. North, shall be amply rewarded.

LOST, from the Botany Toll Bar to Chippendale, a very remarkable PENKNIFE. Whoever will bring it to JOHN COSTIN, fronting Paradise-row, Chippendale, or Toll Bar Inn, Botany-road, will receive five shillings.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on Monday, August 16th, one BAY MARE, branded 169 off shoulder, and number 8 under mane. Whoever will deliver the same to JOHN STAPLETON, Waverley, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, between the Sydney Railway Station and King-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, a gold, double case, open face, duplex WATCH, maker's name Ham, London, No. 38779, with plain key attached to it with a leather string. The above reward will be paid on its being returned to FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., watchmakers and jewellers, No. 203, George-street.

A RESPECTABLE Person wishes to engage with a Lady or Family going to England; passage to be considered as an equivalent. Address A. B. L., HERALD Office.

A LADY in Woolloomooloo wishes to give Music Lessons, on moderate terms. Address PIANO, HERALD Office.

A LADY, visiting Paddington, twice a week, wishes to increase the number of her Pupils for Singing, Music, and Dancing. Address H. W., Mr. STONHAM, Paddington.

A MONTHLY NURSE disengaged, English. Address Mrs. FRESHWATER, 328, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street.

A GENTLEMAN would be glad to meet with accommodation in a private family; lodging houses objected to. Address, with terms, A. Y., HERALD Office.

CABINET MAKERS wanted. Apply at DEAN'S furniture house, Market-street.

OLD LEAD WANTED.—New Sheet, Pumps, Pipe, Building Materials, or Cash in Exchange. Timber, in deals, boards, scantling, doors, windows, slates, cements, &c. HENRY SELFE, Builders' Stores, Circular Quay.

PERMANENT BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, by two Gentlemen who will occupy the same room. The neighbourhood of Hyde Park preferred. Address DOMUS, HERALD Office.

PLATE GLASS.—Wanted to purchase, a quantity of the above. Sizes principally: 57 inches x 45 inches, 55 inches x 42 inches, 45 inches x 27 inches. Address, JOSEPH SLADE, builder, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A Gentleman, fully competent to take the Management of a Sheep and Cattle Station, or both, wishes for a Situation. The best references as to ability and character. Address O. Z., HERALD Office.

THE LEATHER WORK taught in Six Lessons. Apply S. S., HERALD Office.

TEAMS FOR TUMUT.—Wanted, Tenders for conveying 10 tons of machinery. Apply to E. D. NEVILLE, 63, George-street North.

TO GROCERS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable Young Man, who wishes to get a knowledge of the grocery business—salary being no object. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Enquire of Mr. P. WELSH, Parramatta-street.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS, Decorators, &c.—Wants Employment, on a salary or otherwise, a Writer, Grainer, and Sign Painter, who is also a good brush hand, and can be recommended. Address O. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Employment, by an active Man, who would make himself in any wise useful; writes well, and can keep accounts. Address S. S., Mr. H. BANCROFT'S, Stationer, &c., 32, Parramatta-street. Town or country; two years' character.

WANTED, for Wide Bay, Six Young Men, as Shepherds, and to be otherwise useful. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, (Thursday).

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply at the Victoria Inn, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Situation, by a Young Man, as Engineer, Turner, or Fitter, in town or country. 103, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple for Wide Bay; Bushmen, Farm Servants. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Governess, by a family residing at Singleton, who can impart a sound English education; also music and drawing. Respectable references required. Apply to Miss AARON, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, before 12 o'clock noon.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, in a Draper's Shop. Address to A. B., at Mr. John Birrell's, King-street.

WANTED, by a Lady residing at Morpeth, a Governess for three young children. She must thoroughly understand the usual routine of a sound English education. Unexceptionable references required. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mrs. BIRD, at Captain Aldridge's, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Person capable of instructing three children in writing and accounts. Apply 40, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, by an English Servant, with good character, a Situation as Parlour Maid. HAIGH and ASHLIN, 2, Pitt-street.

WANTED a Millwright, accustomed to Iron Works, a Moulder, and a Rough Carpenter. Apply to Mr. S. BAUGH, 212, George-street, from 10 to 12 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th August.

WANTED, a Female Servant, at D. LEVI'S, 84, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a Coppersmith. J. FITZPATRICK, 120, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, to Nurse a Baby. J. FITZPATRICK, corner of King and Kent streets.

WANTED, a Brass-finisher. J. FITZPATRICK, 120, Clarence-street.

WANTED, Slaters. Apply to A. and J. HOGG, Flood-court, 136, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a situation by a young Man (English) two years in the colony, as Groom and Coachman; would have no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, King-street.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply at Bible Depot, corner of Pitt and King streets, between 11 and 1 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Person, the care of Two Children. Terms moderate. Good references given. Address R. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Married Man, a Berth, in town or country; not particular as to duties; writes a good hand. First-rate references, and security, if required. L. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady Horse, broken to saddle and harness; also a light Phaeton, or Cabriolet. Apply to Mr. ANGAS, Museum.

WANTED, a married or single Man, to take charge of unoccupied houses. Apply to D. E. M'DONALD, at Downey and Clarke's, architects, King and York streets.

WANTED, by a Young Man of experience, a Situation in a grocer's shop. Address F. J. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Female Servant, who understands cooking. Apply to Mrs. HUNT, Phillip-st. North.

WANTED, in a small family, a Cook and Laundress, who will make herself useful. No. 15, O'Connell-st.

WANTED, healthy Orange and Lemon Trees for planting. Address, with lowest cash price per dozen, Mr. WALTON, Britannia (late Osmond's) Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a really good Second Cook. Apply Britannia (late Osmond's) Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man thoroughly understanding laying Asphalte. Apply to Mr. WALTON, Osmond's Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man thoroughly understanding Orange Trees. Apply OSMOND'S Hotel.

WANTED, Shinglers. Apply at St. Andrew's Tavern, King and Kent streets.

WANTED, Employment as Collecting Clerk, or in any respectable capacity. Unexceptionable references and security if required. Address, Box 168, General Post Office.

WANTED, Shepherds—young Single Men to go to Wide Bay by steamer TO-MORROW; also as Ploughmen for the Hawkesbury and Richmond, if married, wives can be also engaged; Bullock Driver for Richmond River; Groom and Coachman; Married Couple for Sydney; Working Man that can write and take charge of a business four miles from Sydney; Married Couples and Indoor Servants for Windsor; finishing Governess for Bathurst. HAIGH and ASHLIN, No. 2, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, several first-hand Dressmakers. Apply to Maison Française, 292, George-street.

WANTED, a Porter, who perfectly understands the management of Horses; and if he could also milk a cow, he would be preferred. Apply at Albion House, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, Two Slaters. Apply to Mr. KERSEY, No. 8, Dixon-street.

WANTED, a Female Cook for a family on the North Shore. None need apply that cannot produce good testimonials of ability, merit, and sobriety. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, 22, King-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply between 10 and 12, at 14, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Barmaid. Enquire at the Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply at 6, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, one that understands cooking. Apply at 78, Harrington-street.

WANTED, two or three first-rate Bubble Builders. Apply J. F., at Mr. HOOD'S, South Head Road.

WANTED, an active Girl, about 12 years old. Apply to Mrs. CARTER, Darlinghurst, near the new church.

WANTED, an active Youth, as Light Porter. Apply this morning, to M. MARKS, 82, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Single Man, that understands vegetable gardening; character required. APPLETON'S, Newtown.

WANTED, to sell a Cart (nearly new), suitable for a market gardener, greengrocer, or dealer, £12; cost £18. Also, strong Pony, saddle and bridle, complete, £10; quiet in saddle and harness, and draws a ton. 95, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Lad to wait at table. Apply to Mr. ROACH, corner of Margaret-street and Wynyard-square.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN, Ladies' dresses made on moderate terms. Cards of address, 169, Pitt-street.

WANTED to be KNOWN, that respectable Single Men can obtain superior Board and Residence, with every comfort, at Mrs. ELDER'S, 161, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms, one guinea per week.

WANTED to DISPOSE OF a Chesnut Colt, fresh from the country: a first-rate horse for gig or light harness, price £20; day's trial given. 95, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

£300 WANTED to borrow, on good security. Address D. J. F., HERALD Office.

A COMFORTABLE Home for two respectable young men. 67, Gloucester-street. Terms, one guinea per week.

APARTMENTS TO LET, with two Rooms and use of kitchen. 251, Pitt-street South.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM to LET, cheap. 196, Sussex-street South.

A GENTEELLY-FURNISHED Sitting and Bed Room to LET, 29, Victoria-st. No other lodgers.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms vacant. Apply at Slim House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-st. North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Lady can be accommodated, with or without Board, in a respectable family. Terms moderate. Apply at 113, Elizabeth-street, 8 doors south of Goulburn-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable family in Elizabeth-street, facing Hyde Park. Apply at 148, corner of Elizabeth and Park streets.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen and Families. Mrs. SMITH, 6, top Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, at Mrs. BROWN'S, 73, Harrington-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Families and Gentlemen. 37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. Whittell's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

COTTAGE TO LET, at Surry Hills, with verandah, six rooms, and yard, in complete repair, being No. 1, Nicholls-street, just off Albion-street. Rent 25s. per week. Apply to J. E. ELLIOTT, No. 14, Bathurst-street East.

DRAWING-ROOM to LET, unfurnished, 164, Prince-street, Church-hill.

FARM to LET, from 10 to 40 acres of good agricultural land, with shingled Cottage, and stock yard, about 15 miles from Morpeth, Hunter River. To an industrious family, arrangements may be made with the proprietor to take share of produce in lieu of rent, or if required, a team can be provided and rations advanced. All particulars at HAIGH and ASHLIN'S Registry Office, Pitt-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a Weather-board Cottage, three rooms; kitchen and large shed in the rear, with a patch of garden enclosed with a paling fence, with a never-failing spring of the purest water, Mount-street, St. Leonard's, nearly opposite the Post Office. Apply to Mrs. FOLEY, opposite.

PYRMONT.—To LET, a neat Verandah Cottage. Apply to JAMES PRATT, Pyrmont.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family, for one or two Gentlemen in Office. Apply Mr. SMITH, chemist, William-street. References required.

SELECT BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, at 22, William-street.

STORE at CAMPBELL'S WHARF.—To LET, with immediate possession, one of the Bonded Stores at north end of Campbell's Wharf, containing three flats, and capable of storing 1000 tons of heavy goods. For terms apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Offices, 119, George-street.

SHOP and Premises to LET, at 19, Market-street, 3 doors east of Pitt-street.

SHOP TO LET, with Apartments. Apply to HAMILTON, baker, Lower George-street.

TO LET, a comfortable Bedroom for a respectable man. Board optional. MORTON, plumber, 14, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, St. Arnaud House, Pitt-street, Redfern; entrance hall, seven spacious rooms; coachhouse and stable, kitchen, water, and every convenience. Apply to Mr. F. LEE, 3, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-st. South.

TO LET, a Drawing-room, two Bedrooms, Servant's Room, with the use of kitchen, unfurnished; also, coach-house and stable. Apply at 90, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a three-storied House, containing seven rooms and kitchen, hall, balcony, good yard, and water laid on. Apply to WILLIAM HARMER, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO LET, an elegantly-built Stone Cottage, of six rooms (waterside). GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

TO LET, a five-roomed House, with a good yard, and water laid on. Apply at 107, Clarence-street South.

TO LET, Four-roomed Cottages; kitchen and water. Rent moderate. P. ROYALL, Abercrombie-street.

TO LET, Spacious Premises, adjoining Our Lyceum Theatre, suitable for dining and supper rooms. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, Fountain of Friendship Hotel, corner of George and Goulburn streets. Apply to Mr. W. M'QUADE, Potts' Point.

TO LET, Yard and Sheds, in Lower George-street. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, Cooperage, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, Parker's Hotel, No. 19, York-street, with yard, &c. For full particulars apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer and commission agent, No. 322, George-street, next E. S. and A. Chartered Bank.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, Prospect Cottage, Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth-street South, consisting of six rooms; detached kitchen, well of good water, paddock, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, in an improving locality, a snug Grocery Business. The house contains three rooms, good yard, &c.; rent only 20s. per week; could be managed by a female. Coming-in moderate. Address J. J., HERALD Office.

TO LET, the end House, No. 6, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington. For particulars apply on the premises, or at Mr. TAYLOR'S Office, foot of Market-street.

TO LET, Sea-View Terrace, Darlinghurst, a genteel Family Residence, containing eight rooms, kitchen, yard, and out-houses, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. BRENNAND, 117, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, on the Grafton Wharf, a House and a three-stall stable. Apply on the Wharf.

TO LET, Two superior Suburban Villa Residences, commanding excellent views of the harbour and surrounding country. They are newly built and fitted up in a superior manner. Private carriage entrance, and flower garden back and front. Terms, moderate. Apply at 271, George-street.

TO LET, the Mansion at Botany known as Marshfield, lately in the occupation of the Hon. G. R. Nichols, M.L.A., with all the grounds, out-houses, and estate (about 15 acres) attached thereto. Applications to view to be made to Mr. PURCELL, on the premises. For terms apply at the office of Mr. G. R. NICHOLS, York-street.

TO LET, a Large Office, in Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

TO LET, a House, No. 4, Dixon-street; large yard and water laid on. Inquire at Hand and Heart, corner of Liverpool and Dixon streets.

TO LET, for a term of years, a General Store, situate in the rapidly progressing township of Murrurundi, on the main road to the Northern Gold-fields, together with three acres under cultivation, securely fenced. Further particulars can be obtained, by applying by letter to Mr. ROBERT YEEND, Commercial Hotel, King and Sussex streets.

TO LET, or SELL, on the Kingston Estate, Newtown, two Cottages; one containing three rooms and shop, well suited for a baker's or general shop; the other, two rooms and kitchen. Apply to THOMAS MOON, on the ground.

TO BE LET, Shop and Premises, in Castlereagh-street. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders.

TO BE LET, a three-roomed House, in Judge-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, No. 10, Mort's-buildings.

TO BE LET or SOLD, at Balmain, two large Houses. Rent low. Apply to Mr. MADER, George-street.

TWO or THREE BEDROOMS to LET, with Board, No. 2, Upper Fort-street.

TWO LARGEST STORES IN SYDNEY.—To LET, those two newly erected and extensive Stores in Phillip-street, near the Water Police Court, Circular Quay, one with five floors, 95 feet long and 30 feet wide, and the other four floors of the same dimensions. These are the largest and most convenient stores in the city, and suitable in every respect for merchants, commission agents, or auctioneers doing an extensive business. The five floor store has three rights of approach, and the four floor store two for the receiving and delivery of goods; and each store has two ground floors, viz., at the front in Phillip-street, and back at a lane approach from Elizabeth-street, advantages that need no comment, as every merchant must be aware of the great saving in labour. Rent, moderate. For particulars apply to ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square. P.S.—Each of the above Stores can be easily converted into two tenements without the least interference with one another.

WOLLONGONG, close to the Wharf. — Superior Board and Residence, with every comfort. Terms as moderate as any house in Sydney. Mrs. POOLE, Rose Cottage, Smith-street.

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MORDAN'S COPYING PRESSES, all sizes
Mordan's inkstands, in ebony, oak, mahogany, rosewood, &c., double and single glasses
Mordan's inkstand and copying press, combined, for the counting house or library table
Mordan's deed and cash boxes, patent locks
Mordan's drawing pencils, in metal cases (six in each).
A very superior lot of the above just received, and on SALE by JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel and London Chartered Bank.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. — JAMES W. WAUGH is happy to announce that he has made arrangements for a further supply of this justly popular work by each overland mail. Parties, therefore, in town or country, desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to give in their names as soon as possible.
It will be regularly forwarded as soon as any other English papers by the same mail; and though the expense of getting them out by this conveyance is very considerably more than the ordinary sailing vessels, no additional charge is made,—the terms of subscription being, as formerly, £2 2s. for the twelve months delivered in town; or £2 7s. when forwarded through the post, paid in advance. A few copies from the beginning of this year still on hand.
JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel and London Chartered Bank.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY. — On SALE,—
Dr. Laurie's Domestic Medicine, last edition
—— Epitome of ditto
Drs. Pulte and Epps' Domestic Physician
Dr. Epps' Domestic Homœopathy
Dr. Hempel's Domestic Physician, and other Guides for Family Use
Medicine Cases—fitted up with from 12 to 120 or more remedies, to suit the above domestic Works, from 20s. upwards
Accident Cases—containing arnica, for bruises, cuts, &c.; calendula, for festering wounds; cantharides, for scalds; rhus, for sprains; urtica, for burns;—with an appropriate guide for ditto.
Medicine cases refitted and replenished, and single tubes supplied.
The Medicines prepared by B. and H.
Veterinary Works, and appropriate Cases.
Orders from the country will meet with immediate attention and information respecting prices, &c., &c., will be forwarded if required.
Prices, moderate.
BELL and HUNTLEY, Homœopathic Pharmaceutists.

JUNE FASHIONS. LITTLE DORRITT, 19 and 20; also, complete in one vol.; at MOFFITT'S.

CONGREGATIONAL, Watts', and Wesleyan Hymn Books; Scotch Psalm Books and Paraphrases; at MOFFITT'S.

BLINK BONNIE—Winner of the Derby, 1857. For particulars read the Sunday Times, May 31st, post free 1s. JAMES FRYER, 322, George-street.

SUNDAY TIMES, the largest commercial, sporting, agricultural, and theatrical newspaper published, post free, 1s. JAMES FRYER, 322, George-street.

SUNDAY TIMES.—Sole agent for Sydney, JAMES FRYER, 322, George-street.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON, Lloyd's Newspaper, Era, Weekly Dispatch, Sunday Times, post free, 1s. each. JAMES FRYER, 322, George-street.

MAGAZINES FOR JUNE, per Emeu.—Illustrated London News, Illustrated Times, Punch, Athenæum, London Journal, Family Herald, Reynolds' Miscellany; Little Dorrit, Nos. 19 and 20; Chambers' Information for the People, Paved with Gold, Ask Mamma, Freemasons' Magazine, Fashions, National Magazine, &c., &c. JOHN L. SHERRIFF, importer of books and stationery, 135, George-street, Sydney.

JUNE SERIALS, EX EMEU.—
Illustrated London News
Illustrated Times, Punch
Little Dorrit, completing Nos.
Home News, Athenæum
Literary Gazette
Blackwood, Frazer, and Dublin Magazines
The Builder Artizan, Mechanics' Journal
Lancet, Monthly Medical Journal
United Service Journal
Tait's Magazine, Economist
Churchman's Companion, &c., &c.
Parlour and Railway Libraries
New books, &c.
J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP—Sketches and particulars in the late papers.—Athenæum, Economist, Dispatch, Times, Illustrated News, Monthly, Blackwood's, National Magazine, Punch, &c. G. J. DIXON, next Bank of Australasia.

NEW MUSIC, and cheap issues of Popular Music, just received, ex Emeu:—
Voca Voca, from Bellini's opera La Stianiera
Come per me Sereno, from Bellini's opera La Sonnambula
Ah la Morte, from Bellini's opera Beatrice de Tenda
Voca Luna, Bellini's admired air
Ate O Cara, from Bellini's opera I Puritana
Tu Verda, from Bellini's opera Il Pirata
Thou art my Joy, cavatina, English and Italian words
Ernani—Ernani Involami, from Verdi's opera Ernani
Robert, toi que J'aime, from Mayerbeer's opera Robert le Diable
Io son Ricco, from Donizetti's opera L'Elisir D'Amore
Non Piu Mesta, from Rossini's opera La Cenerentola
St. Patrick's Quadrille, by Montgomery
Piccolomini ditto, by ditto
Balmoral Waltz, by ditto
Gathering from the Orchard Waltz, by ditto
Ask Mamma Polka, by ditto
Scotch ditto, by ditto
Star of the Ball Redowa, by ditto
Jeanie with light brown Hair (song)
So early in the Morning (song)
Why did my Sarah sell me? (comic song)
Vital Spark of heavenly Flame (sacred song).
☞ Arrangements made for a fresh supply of new music by every monthly mail packet.
J. MOORE, importer, &c., George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

MAGAZINES and PERIODICALS for JUNE.—Just received, ex Mail steamer Emeu.
Illustrated London News
Illustrated Times
Punch
Family Herald
Reynolds' Miscellany
London Journal
Cassell's Family Paper
Dublin University Magazine
The Rambler
The Builder
Latest Fashion Books
Little Dorritt, 19 and 20, completing the work
New Music.
☞ Subscribers' names received for the above publications. Arrangements are made to receive parcels by every mail steamer.
J. MOORE, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

NEW BOOKS, and CHEAP ISSUE of Standard Works. —Fardoroughs, the Miser, Carleton, 2s.; the Emigrants of Ahadara, 2s.; Schinderhannes, the Robber, 2s.; Guy Fawkes' 2s.; the Buccaneer, 2s.; the Forfeit Hand, 1s. 6d.; Private Life of an Eastern King, by Kington, 3s.; the Quadroon, by Mayne Reid, 3s., White Chief, by Mayne Reid, 3s.; the Highlanders of Glen Ora, by Grant, 3s.; the Buccaneer, by Mrs. Hall, 2s.; Records of the Great and Noble, 2s. 6d.; Eustace Conyers, 2s.; Parisian Sights, 2s. 6d. J. MOORE, George-street.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES! ex Emeu—Illustrated London News, 4s. 6d.; post free, 5s. Illustrated Times, 2s. 6d.; post free, 3s. Punch, 2s.; post free, 2s. 3d.
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, 1s.
Family Herald, 1s. London Journal, 1s.
Reynold's Miscellany, 1s. The Train, 1s.
Blackwood's, 3s.; post free, 3s. 3d. Fraser's, 3s.; post free, 3s. 3d. Army List, 2s. 6d.
Athenæum, 2s. 6d.; post free, 3s. Bentley's, 3s.; post free, 3s. 3d. Ecclesiologist, 3s.; post free, 3s. 3d.
Builder, 2s. 6d.; post free, 3s. Little Dorrit, 19 and 20.
Eclectic Review, 2s. 6d.; post free, 2s. 9d.
The Jurist, for May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, each 1s. 6d.
Weekly Dispatch, for May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1s. each; post free, same price.
J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street, Sydney.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—The Jurist, complete files, from December 6, 1856, No. 100, new series, to May 30, 1857, No. 125; 1s. 6d., if purchased separately, or 1s. 3d. each the lot; postage, 2d. per number.
J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street, Sydney.

BACK NUMBERS, commencing from January 1, 1857, of the following magazines:—
Illustrated London News, January 1, February 1, March 1, April 1, May 1, each 4s. post free
Illustrated Times, same dates, each 2s., post free
Also,
Punch, 1s. 6d.; Reynolds' Miscellany, 1s.; Family Herald, 1s.
Cassell's Illustrated Paper, 1s.; London Journal, 1s.
Train, 1s.; Blackwood, 3s.; Fraser, 3s.
Army List, 2s. 6d.; Navy List, 3s. 6d.; Athenæum, 2s.
The Jurist, 1s.; the Builder, 2s. 6d.
Little Dorrit, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 2s. 6d.; 1s. 6d. per part.
All for the months of January, February, March, April, and May.

REVIEWS.
The Edinburgh, April, 7s 6d., post free, 8s. 6d.
The Quarterly, January, April, each 7s. 6d., post free, 8s. 6d.
The Westminster, 7s. 6d., post free, 8s 6d.
The Christian Remembrancer, January, April, each 7s. 6d., post free, 8s. 6d.
The Eclectic, for January, February, March, April, May, June, each 2s. 3d., post free, 2s. 6d.
J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE to LANDLORDS, and Architects, and Builders.—Pipe Drains constructed, cesspits filled up, Closet Pans set and Sinks. N.B.—All orders attended to on the shortest notice and reasonable terms. Address JAMES MASKELL, No. 22, South Head Road, corner of Palmer-street, Sydney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir,—In the report of an inquest held on Monday last, before the City Coroner, at the King's Arms Inn, Lower George-street, on the body of George Park, and published in the EMPIRE of yesterday, are two paragraphs, reflecting injuriously on my character, both of which are entirely false, except where they report that I had been sent for.

The report goes on:—"It was further stated by the first witness, Michael Landers, that immediately on the body being picked up, Dr. M'Kay was sent for, AND PROMISED TO ATTEND BUT NEGLECTED TO DO SO." Again, in the verdict of the jury, "George Park, a master mariner, commander of the brig Alarm, came by his death by suffocation by drowning, being found hanging by one of his legs athwart the bow of the boat, his body being immersed in the water at Captain Smith's Wharf, on Saturday, about midday, the 15th August, 1857; but how he fell and got his legs fixed we have no evidence to show; and WE REGRET TO ADD THAT DR. M'KAY NEGLECTED ATTENDING WHEN SENT FOR, AFTER HAVING PROMISED TO DO SO, THEREBY ALLOWING HALF-AN-HOUR TO ELAPSE BEFORE ANY OTHER DOCTOR COULD BE FOUND."

To the charges of neglect in these two paragraphs I give a most unqualified denial. Not being at home, I did not see the messenger; I did not promise to go; nor did I know anything of the matter until the dead body was taken to the dead-house. I wrote a short letter yesterday to the EMPIRE, denying the truth of the statements in the report; and that letter has not been published, for what reason I know not. I beg you will give me a place for this communication in your first publication, as the rambling verdict of SUCH A CORONER, and SUCH A JURY, may do me irreparable injury with the public if not contradicted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES M'KAY, M.D.
36, George-street, 19th August.

SIGHT RELIEVED. — Pure Brazilian Pebble and Pantaparascopic Spectacles. MOSS, 38, Hunter-st.

EMPRESS OPERA GLASS, containing 12 lenses, beautifully mounted in ivory. MOSS, 38, Hunter-st.

CRIMEAN FIELD GLASS, of 12 lenses, small enough for the waistcoat-pocket. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

MAGNIFYING GLASSES for inspecting minerals and Botanical purposes. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes repaired, tuned, and removed. 19, Bridge-street.

DR. SILVER may be consulted, at his residence, 417, George-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

DR. M'PHEE, REMOVED from George-street to Mr. May's late residence, Parramatta-street, near Bay-st.

EVENING SCHOOL, 130, Elizabeth-street South.

FINISHING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 130, Elizabeth-street South.—Terms: 10s. monthly; pupils under seven years of age, 7s. ditto. Fees payable in advance. Music and French, 10s. each monthly.

FEMALE SERVANTS' WAITING ROOMS, and Registry Office, by Mrs. STAINES, Castlereagh-street.

J. C. GLUE, General Labour Agent, 47, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

OLIVER STAINES, Labour and General Agent, Castlereagh-street.

ORGAN BUILDER, T. V. BRIDSON, all orders punctually attended to and addressed T. V. BRIDSON, 9, Bridge-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Tuner, Repairer, and Regulator, 44, King-street East, near Pitt-street.

R. BUIST, Pianofortes Repaired and Tuned, 63, Palmer-street, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM KING begs to return thanks to his numerous customers for past favours, and begs to inform them and the public in general that he has REMOVED his Pianoforte and Music Warehouse from 89, George-street, to Market-street East, next to Mr. Coveney's, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

R. L. W. HATTON, General Merchant, Commission, Cattle, and Station Agent, Margaret-street. N.B.—General merchandise, colonial produce, &c., bought for cash, or stored and sold on account of consignors to best advantage. Prompt payments with accuracy and despatch guaranteed.

RUBBISH REMOVED. Enquire No. 17, York-street, next to Parker's Family Hotel.

S. HICKING, Peg Bootmaker, No. 101, George-street. Pegged and sewed boots neatly repaired.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 246, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

MR. W. H. STEPHEN'S Character Dresses, for the Mayor's Ball, are now on view, at his residence, Lyceum-place, Elizabeth-street South, where they can be seen, and hired, from 2 to 5 daily.

FANCY BALL.—Several Theatrical Character Dresses, best in the colony, for HIRE, at Carriers' Arms Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets. J. B. RUSSELL.

MAYOR'S BALL.—For SALE, an elegant Fancy Dress, being the Court costume of a gentleman of the period of (say) 1760. Apply to P. HOFFMAN, tailor, Bridge-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, of TEN POUNDS EACH.—Notice is hereby given that the Australian Joint Stock Bank (Bankers of the Colonial Government) having been appointed agents for supplying the public with £10 Debentures, these Securities may be obtained on application at the Head Office of the Bank in Sydney, or at its branches in—

Armidale,
Brisbane, and
West Maitland.

The object of the Government in issuing Debentures for small sums, is to afford to the humbler class of capitalists an opportunity to invest in a Government security, which bears five per cent. interest, and which supplies the purchaser with an instrument transferable by delivery, and furnished with warrants or coupons for the interest, payable half-yearly for twenty years, and thus to place frugal persons of the labouring class, upon a footing with those whose means may induce them to deal only in large amounts.

These Debentures, which are payable at any time after the lapse of twenty-five years, at the option of the Government only, and are issued by the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and by the authority of the Parliament of New South Wales, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, are, in all respects, similar to those issued by the Government for larger amounts, secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of New South Wales, with the exception that the interest of these Ten Pound Debentures is payable in Sydney only.

The warrants or coupons are printed on a separate sheet, and may be conveniently detached.

Present price of £10 Debentures par, and accrued interest at 3d. per week from 1st July.

EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager,
Australian Joint stock Bank.
15th July, 1857.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT for MILITARY SUPPLIES at NEWCASTLE.—Commissariat Office Sydney, 11th August, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders, in Duplicate, will be received at his Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, from persons willing to furnish, for the Military Service at Newcastle, such of the undermentioned supplies as may be required, between the 1st of October, 1857, and 31st March, 1858, viz.:—

Military ration, consisting of one pound of first quality bread, and one pound of fresh meat, at per ration.
Coals, including delivery, at per ton of 2240 lbs.
Candles, tallow, moulds, six to the pound, at per lb.
Straw, wheaten, for bedding, at per 100 lbs.

The bread to be made in loaves of 2 lbs. each, to be baked twenty-four hours before being issued, and warranted to keep sweet twenty-four hours after being in possession of the troops.

The fresh meat to be issued in the proportion of five lbs. of beef and two lbs. of mutton weekly,—deliverable alternately in fore and hind quarters. No offal to be issued, nor shall the suet be withdrawn.

The coals to be large and fit for household purposes, and screened, if required.

The candles and straw to be of the best quality.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Contractor and the party receiving the supplies, as to quality, the party objecting shall name one person as arbitrator, the contractor another, and these two will (previously to any other proceeding on their part) concur in naming a third as umpire, who, in the event of the arbitrators not agreeing in opinion, will be called upon for his decision, which shall be final.

The bread and meat to be delivered by 7 o'clock a.m. each day, at the Barracks, the other articles when required—and all at the Contractor's expense.

Two responsible securities, who must be named in the Tender, will be required for the due performance of the Contract, who will be bound, with the Contractor, in a bond to her Majesty in the sum of £500.

Payment will be made monthly.

It must be understood that this Contract is for the full period above stated, and that consequently no notice of its termination will be accepted.

Any further information can be obtained at this Office.

JOHN B. PRICE, A. C. G.

LOOK HERE, LOOK HERE, LOOK HERE. — The best quality of Beef and Mutton, at the lowest prices:—

	Per Pound.
Hind quarters of mutton, at	4d.
Fore ditto ditto	3d.
By the whole or half sheep	3½d.
Mutton chops	4d.
Roasting beef	3d.
Boiling ditto	2d.
Corned ditto	2d.
Beef steaks	2½d.
Beef sausages	2d.
Pork ditto	4d.
German ditto	6d.
Pork	7d.

PHILIP M'CARROLL, wholesale and retail butcher, Botany Road, Redfern; and Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, between Stanley-street and the South Head Road, opposite the Dunganon Castle; also next to Mr. Beehag, grocer near the railway bridge, Newtown.

SPRING FASHIONS.—A new supply of fashionable Bonnet-shapes, wholesale and retail, at W. READING'S, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

HATS, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and General Millinery, in the newest style, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BABY LINEN, just opened, in good variety, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Underclothing, Juvenile Frocks, Pelisses and Tunics, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BERLIN WOOL, Canvas, Patterns, Traced Embroidery, and everything connected with the fancy needlework department, supplied on the most reasonable terms, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

GLASS SHADES, Wax Flowers, Fruit, and Ornamental Leatherworks, at Berlin House, 254, George-st.

STAYS TO ORDER, guaranteed to fit, and newest styles. Mrs. PIPER, 32, Pitt-street North.

THE MAYOR'S BALL.—Fancy Dresses made to order at Maison Française, 202, George-street.

MAISON FRANCAISE, 202, George-street.—Millinery, Dress, and Mantle Maker, from Paris.

MAISON FRANCAISE, 202, George-street.—French Stays of every description made to order.

MAYOR'S BALL.—Costume and Fancy Hats made to order, at 127, Pitt-street, one door south of Market-street. Mrs. TURLEY JONES.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 127, Pitt-street South, one door south of Market-street.—Mrs. TURLEY JONES begs to inform her friends and the ladies of Sydney that she has opened the above establishment with a choice selection of Millinery and Baby Linen, always on hand.

STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS in great variety, on SALE in quantities to suit the Trade, at the stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., wholesale manufacturers and importers, 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

THE MAYOR'S BALL. — The following FANCY DRESSES for the above to be had, viz., Charles II., Rochester, Henry IV., George II., Hamlet, Fra Diavalo, Brigand, Spanish Page, Venetian, and a variety of others, of F. J. NATHAN, Our Lyceum Hotel. N.B.—Dresses made to order. Costume Book.

LETTERS from a Londoner, No. 2.—London, June 14th, 1857.—To the Proprietors of the Hall of Commerce, South Head Road, Sydney, New South Wales.
DEAR SIRS,

Another month has pass'd
Since I communicated last;
And therefore I'll address to you
My rhyming letter, No. 2.
The ruling topics of the day
Appear in plentiful array;
But I shall mention very few
Whatever you may say or do;
For if I told you all I know,
'Twould fill a printed folio.

First let me name the Princess Royal,
For whom we all have feelings loyal.
This sweet young lady is to marry,
Nor is she very long to tarry.
The Prince of Prussia she's to wed
When to the marriage altar led;
And soon, as changes intervene,
This young Princess may be a Queen.
The Parliament have made a grant
Which cannot be consider'd scant:
Eight thousand pounds a year for life
Is she to have when made a wife;
And forty thousand pounds beside
Will be presented to the bride.
A marriage portion such as this
Is not so very much amiss.
John Bull must be a gen'rous man—
Let those dispute the fact who can.
If such a sum were spent with you
In boots and shoes and clothing too,
All Sydney's people might be drest
In articles the very best;
And you, as certain as the clock,
Would need additions to your stock.

But let me not forget the news,
For if I do you'll blame my muse.
The mournful tidings let me herald,
That we have lost poor Douglas Jerrold.
A worthy clever man was he,
In this the public all agree.
His matchless writings for the stage
Prov'd him adapted to the age.
And ev'ry body will admit
That Jerrold was a man of wit.
His "Caudle Lectures" let me name
As having won a world-wide fame.
As editor the man was great,
And all his writings carried weight.
But his career, alas! is o'er,
And I would rather say no more.

Suppose I touch upon the Comet,
And try to gather something from it.
This Comet, with its starry tail,
Has made poor nervous folks turn pale.
Some thought it was to strike the earth,
But what should give that notion birth?
No accident can thus occur,
So says a great astronomer.
People should make the subject clear,
And not give way to groundless fear.
The world is not destroyed as yet,
And hence there's little cause to fret,
The sun and moon are in their places
And still display their shining faces;
And I believe it strictly true
That they continue so to do.

Our magistrates, and judges too,
Have still abundant work to do;
For crime prevails as much as ever,
In spite of ev'ry good endeavour.
Men follow men with stealthy feet,
And rob their victims in the street,
Mad ruffians still ill-use their wives,
And half deprive them of their lives.
And crimes prevail in every shape
With rogues who never should escape.

But let me pause—for I'm afraid
You'll think I've quite forgotten trade.
The Hall of Commerce, I suppose,
Supplies large quantities of clothes,
For what is really cheap and good
Is very quickly understood;
And buyers never need be press'd
To buy the cheapest and the best.
I'm told by one who knows you well
What first-rate articles you sell.
Your hats and caps and clothing too,
Are proofs that what I've heard is true.
Material, make, and fashion vie
In all the goods which you supply.
Your boots and shoes, as all agree,
Are ev'ry thing they ought to be.
This I can prove; for I have paid
A visit where the goods are made.
Your manufactory in town
Has gain'd a well-deserved renown.
No house in England matches this:
Whoever takes my word amiss.
The time I call'd to make inspection
I saw the goods in vast collection;
And while I made examination
They met my highest approbation.
The very best materials here
Are manufactur'd through the year.
And ev'ry article is made
By able workmen, all well paid.
"Seeing's believing," and I vow
That I am speaking truly now.
I've seen (as you'll of course believe)
The very goods you'll next receive,
And better goods I never saw
Than those which you have bargain'd for.
The well-made boots and and shoes for ladies
Prove very clearly what your trade is.
Such articles will do you credit;
And as for trade they're sure to spread it.
The Sydney ladies all will flock
To buy from your superior stock.
The goods for gentlemen, as well,
In style and quality excel.
Such first-rate British manufacture
Will ne'er disclose defect or fracture.
The boots and shoes for children, too,
Will service to the wearers do.
The "Hall of Commerce" is the place
Adapted to the rising race.
Your prices, I am told, are low,
And this I'm very glad to know.
For, when an article is cheap,
A certain benefit we reap.
If such a system you pursue,
Your friends are sure to study you.
Please tell me how your trade succeeds,
Such news your humble servant needs,
And I'll report you, in return,
Whatever I may chance to learn.

When last I wrote (and well you know it),
I sign'd myself "Trading Poet."
But, if you take it not amiss,
I feel inclined to alter this,
By choosing one which I've preferr'd,
None other than "The Little Bird."
I'm rather fond of this idea,
However strange it may appear:
For when a child I once insisted
That such a "Little Bird" existed.
I thought the knowing little thing
Went everywhere upon the wing.
I thought it knew whate'er took place,
And made reports in every case.
No other reason I am sure,
Has made me change my signature.
And hence, without another word
I sign myself—

THE LITTLE BIRD.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Dickinson, and a special jury of twelve.

DOE DEM. DEVINE AND ANOTHER V. WILSON AND OTHERS.

The trial of this cause was still continued, but very little progress was made. Judging from the present aspect of the case, it seems very probable that its trial will far exceed the twenty days at which we first estimated its probable continuance.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a Jury of four.

MACKENZIE (ASSIGNEE OF DUDGEON) V. THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

This was an action upon a fire policy for £430. The defendants pleaded that the fire, by which the goods insured were destroyed, happened by the wilful act and procurement of the defendant (Dudgeon). And, secondly, that there was an overcharge and imposition in the declaration made by Dudgeon, as to the amount of his loss, and that the said declaration was false.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Martin and Mr. Windeyer for the defendants.

This action had been formerly instituted by the insolvent Dudgeon, and was now taken up by his assignee, at the instance of the creditors. Dudgeon formerly occupied a shop in George-street, where he carried on the business of a grocer. In February, 1856, he effected a policy with the defendants to the amount of £430, being also insured with the Liverpool and London Insurance Office for £450. On the night of the 27th June following his premises were burnt down. Dudgeon immediately gave notice of his loss to the Company, and made a solemn declaration before a magistrate, as to the amount of the loss, which he stated amounted to £1100. Of this sum £900 was set down for the loss of his stock-in-trade and some cash, the rest for his house furniture. He was then re-examined before the Board of Directors of the Company as to the amount of his loss; other evidence being also taken as to the circumstances connected with the fire, and as to the quantity of goods saved. The account given by Dudgeon on this occasion not appearing satisfactory to the directors, they refused to pay him the amount of the policy. The present action was then commenced, as also one against the Liverpool and London Office; but were not continued in consequence of the plaintiff, as he himself stated, being unable to carry them on for want of funds. In June, 1857, Dudgeon failed, and the present action was brought by the assignee at the instance of his creditors.

The issues being upon the defendants, their case was first opened. Several witnesses were examined by them, who proved what had taken place on the occasion of the fire. One named Poole stated that, as he was passing the house he heard a cracking noise, and being attracted by the sound, he listened, and then perceiving the place to be on fire. In company with another man, forced open the door, and saw the place on fire at the end of the counter furthest from the door. At the counter were lying a quantity of matches, which were on fire and blazing round a box of candles, which were melting and running down the counter, under which was a quantity of loose paper also on fire; the alarm was then given, and shortly after the engine came and played upon the house, which, however, with several others, were destroyed.

The evidence for the defence was that the premises were too small to contain the goods which Dudgeon, in his declaration, affirmed to have been destroyed; that his shop was a poor one and supplied with but a scanty store. The witness before mentioned was engaged in removing the goods from the house, and threw out several empty, or partially empty tea chests and cigar cases, and stated his belief that the goods in the shop were not worth more than £70. Several other witnesses also stated that the shop was a poor one, had but a scanty show in the window, and that they did not believe the stock in the shop to be worth more than £70. Evidence was also given to show that the stock had been falling off, and was not so extensive at the time of the fire taking place as it had previously been. It also appeared that some of the tea chests brought out at the time of the fire were empty, or contained stones, and from their appearance looked like "dummies." The size of the shop was 24 feet by 11 feet, and it was contended that it would not contain all the articles mentioned in the schedule appended to Dudgeon's declaration, without filling the place entirely, thereby leaving no room for serving customers. Many of the articles set down in the declaration were bulky, and comprised 48 chests and boxes of tea, 25 boxes mould candles, 16 boxes of sperm candles, with many other articles too numerous to specify, and evidence was given to show that all these articles could not have been contained in the shop.

At the close of the defendant's case the plea of arson was abandoned, as there was no evidence to substantiate it, and it moreover appeared that Dudgeon had assisted in drawing water to extinguish the fire.

The evidence for the plaintiff was, that there was a store at the back of this shop, in which he kept a large portion of his goods, but no one but himself had ever, as far as appeared from the evidence, seen its contents but himself. Several witnesses were called who swore that they considered the goods in his shop to be worth from £400 to £600, and that it always appeared to be well stocked, and that it appeared to contain as much at the time of the fire as at any other previous period. Dudgeon, in his examination before the board of directors, stated that he bought a large quantity of his stock from itinerant dealers, and the rest from various grocers in the city. One or two grocers were called, and proved to the fact of his having purchased from them, but none of the itinerant dealers, of whose residence and whereabouts Dudgeon could give no account. One purchase alleged by Dudgeon to have been made from an itinerant dealer consisted of a lot of 20,000 cigars, for which he stated that he paid cash. He also stated that he made out his calculation as to the amount of his loss, by calculating the amount of his goods when he commenced business and the additions which he had since made to it, and from his recollection of the goods which he had at the time of the fire.

His Honor directed the jury that by the terms of the policy the plaintiff would be excluded from all benefit of it if he made any false declaration as to the amount of his loss, and that, in his opinion, "fraudulently" meant the making of any claim which the plaintiff knew to be false; that the plaintiff Dudgeon was not to be bound by the very letter of his statement as to his loss, and that he was not to suffer for any mere error of judgment or miscalculation, but that if they were of opinion he put down in his schedule any article as destroyed which he knew he did not possess, then, in his opinion, his declaration would be false and fraudulent. It was also his opinion that "overcharge" meant any wilful misstatement, not only as to the price of the articles but also as to the quantity.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

It was understood that the London and Liverpool Fire and Life Company joined the Sydney Insurance Company in the defence.

The cause occupied the Court three whole days.

CAUSES FOR THIS DAY.

BANCO COURT.—Fraser v. Nott, Rundle and others v. Jamieson and another, White v. Larmour as agent, Blakey and another v. Erwin, Wright v. Holroyd, Macdonald v. Schroder.

JURY COURT.—Special Jury of twelve: Doe dem. Devine and another v. Wilson and others (part heard).

His Honor the Primary Judge will sit on Tuesday the 25th instant to deliver judgments and hear Equity Causes.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Lawson's infants, to settle report; Lawson's infants, to settle report; Lawson's infants, to settle report; Lawson's infants, to proceed with receiver's second account; Australian Agricultural Company, taxation of costs; Attorney-General v. Ryan, on leaving scheme.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1857.

1. On Saturday next, the 22nd instant, there will be the usual Banco sittings, and no jury cause will be taken on that day in the Banco Court.

2. The causes in the Banco Court (or No. 2) list will be proceeded with throughout the now ensuing week, Saturday, the 29th instant, excepted.

3. The term business will be taken on every day (except Saturday) in that week, from 10 till 11 only, until after the disposal of Doe d. Devine v. Wilson. No new trial motions will be taken.

4. At the rising of the No. 2 Court on Friday next, the causes in that list will be adjourned to Monday next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

5. On Tuesday and Thursday, the 25th and 27th instant, the Primary Equity Judge will sit at 11 o'clock, for the disposal of causes and motions in Equity.

6. Common Jury causes, if any, will have precedence on Tuesday over all causes by juries of four.

7. The now coming term is hereby extended from Saturday, the 5th day of September, till Saturday, the 12th day of September next.

ALFRED STEPHEN.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Harbottle, a single meeting. Two debts were tendered, but were disputed, and their consideration was postponed until the 17th proximo.

In the estate of John Carmichael, deceased, a single meeting. Debts amounting to £48 18s. were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 10th proximo, in order that inquiry may be made as to the validity of a voluntary settlement by insolvent in favour of his children. The widow was allowed to retain the household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Thomas Bridson, a first meeting. Debts amounting to £112 12s. 6d., were proved, and the insolvent amended his schedule.

In the estate of David L. Levy, an adjourned single meeting. W. Michael, with whom insolvent was lately in partnership, produced several books of account, and was examined at considerable length. The meeting adjourned, for the further examination of witnesses, until Tuesday next.

In the estate of William Moss, an adjourned single meeting. A debt of £112 12s. was proved; several witnesses were examined, and the meeting adjourned until Monday next.

In the estate of Martin Guest, a first meeting. Debts amounting to £279 12s. 3d. were proved.

SURRENDER.

Henry Bachfield, of George-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £909 0s. 9d. Assets—value of real property £30; personal property £28; outstanding debts £79 18s.: total £137 18s. Deficit £771 2s. 9d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 20.—Harold S. Smith, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Jerome Carandini, third, half-past 11. Charles W. F. Stier, third, 12. John Evetts, third, 1. Michael M. O'Keefe, special, for proof of debts, half-past 1.

Friday, 21.—Frank Howson, second, half-past 10. Thomas Bridson, second, half-past 11. Martin Guest, second, half-past 12. Thomas Allatt, first, half-past 1.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Broughton, Mr. G. Hill, Captain Scott, and Captain M'Lean.

Nine persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 10s. or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours. Among these was a man named Cronin, upon whom were found sundry papers, from which it would appear that he has been imposing upon the sympathies of many respectable persons in and about Sydney, and has received considerable sums, by means of a begging letter, setting forth, that in consequence of some ailment in his eyes, he is without the means of present subsistence, and unless aid be afforded in order to obtain medical assistance, he must become a permanent incumbrance upon the public. Inspector Macpherson, yesterday, took him into custody for intoxication, and on the preceding day he was before the bench on a similar charge. There appears to be some weakness about this man's visual organs, but it is also clear that he expends upon intoxicating drink that money which came into his possession for a very different purpose. He is a man rather short of stature, of insinuating address, and says that he is 52 years of age.

William Farrar was charged by Elizabeth Harper with having unlawfully assaulted her. She deposed that yesterday, on Alderman Murphy's Wharf, without any provocation whatever, the prisoner went up to her, and saying "You vagabond, what have you got to say about me?" struck her a violent blow with his fist on her eye, afterwards struck her on the arm with a brick or a stone, and swore that he would knock her two eyes out; she had been on the most friendly terms with defendant and his wife for years, and had given him no provocation for the attack he made upon her; had said nothing ill of him, either then or before. Jane Ferguson, complainant's sister, corroborated the evidence. To pay a penalty of £4 or to be imprisoned one month.

Addison W. Blakey, found guilty of having made use of obscene language within the hearing of persons passing in a public street, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month. John Burne was, for a similar offence, fined 10s., and another 10s. for assaulting the constable who took him into custody, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned six days.

John Sharples was brought before the Bench as a lunatic person, unfit to be allowed at large. Dr. Rutter, police surgeon, having examined the man, confirmed the suspicions of the policeman. To be imprisoned in default of sureties to be of good behaviour, one month.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Charles Varsallo, cook of the ship Ethereal, was charged with having been absent without leave; the captain also stated that by prisoner's neglect of his duties great loss had been sustained by the ship's cooking apparatus having been burnt. Ordered to be imprisoned for twelve weeks, and to pay £10 and costs.

William Borcham, convicted of desertion from the brig Northumbria's Daughter, was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve weeks.

Jacob During and Henry Peters, found guilty of desertion from the Imina Brons, were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve weeks.

Henry Keddell, convicted of desertion from the Ellwood Walter, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment.

Several cases on the list were dismissed, and others postponed, the business of the court having also been delayed for the attendance of a second magistrate.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. M. Moses.

Thomas Stephen, who admitted having been drunk, was fined 10s.; in default the usual alternative.

Stephen Thorp and Peter Marsell, convicted of desertion from the Ellwood Walter, were sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour. William Meeter, suspected of desertion from the same ship, was sent on board.

George Jurish, Peter Brooks, and Peter Antonio, were convicted of desertion from the Manitou, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve weeks.

William Burns, seaman belonging to the Northumbria's Daughter, was charged with having committed an assault upon John Walker, also a seaman of the same ship. Prisoner admitted the offence, but said he was drunk at the time. Plaintiff deposed that prisoner and himself had been ashore, and that both returned intoxicated on last Sunday evening, and when on board defendant became very disorderly, and when asked to go to bed, struck plaintiff with his fist and violently knocked him down, by which his shoulder was dislocated. Fined £5; in default, two months' imprisonment.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE Annual Meeting of this Corporation took place on the 25th of May last, when the following report was adopted:—

The directors have the pleasure of presenting the proprietors the annual report of their proceedings for the year 1856, and of laying before them the general statement and balance sheet for that period.

The amount of net profit for the year is £163,362 2s. 6d., from which a dividend for the first six months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has already been paid, and it is now the intention of the directors to declare a like dividend, together with a bonus of two per cent. for the six months ended on the 31st December last.

The dividend (£1 5s.) and bonus (10s.), together with £1 15s. per share, or seven per cent. on the capital for the last six months, will be payable (free of Income-tax) on and after the 1st proximo.

After these payments are made there will remain a balance of £8062 2s. 6d. to be carried forward to next year's account.

The directors had hoped that the establishment of Peace in Europe would have lead to a condition of the money market more favourable to operations with the East, but they regret to state that such has not been the result, and that the price of money in London has remained as high as during the war.

The proprietors will have heard of the destruction of the British factories at Canton. The directors are however advised that, previously to the commencement of the disturbances, all their books, money, and valuable property had been removed to Hong-kong. The actual loss, therefore, is confined to the building and furniture, and for these compensation has been applied for in the right quarter.

Two months ago an application was made to the directors on behalf of the London and Eastern Bank, which was in difficulties. The Corporation held none of the obligations of that Bank, but some of our most valued constituents being interested, the directors agreed, in conjunction with other establishments connected with India, to assist in the liquidation of its affairs, in order to save the expense and probable litigation consequent on a judicial winding-up. The Corporation has ample security for any advances it can be required to make for this purpose, and the liquidation is being carried out under the superintendence of one of its officers.

It will be seen in the annexed account that the insurance fund, which in the previous annual statement stood at £19,960 19s. 2d., now amounts to £38,183. This gratifying result, after so short a period from the formation of the fund, affords an early prospect of accumulations sufficient to cover the shipments of bullion made by the Corporation, not otherwise insured, and then to become a source of additional revenue to the proprietors.

The official agency connected with the public debt of India having been discontinued on the part of the Government, the directors are happy to inform you that a large share of this business has been acquired by the Corporation, and the interest accruing on the securities now held on behalf of constituents (the amount of which is constantly increasing), forms a permanent addition to our remittance operations at the Presidencies.

In consequence of numerous applications by proprietors to know the extent of their liabilities under the Charter, and in order to prevent misapprehension on this subject, the directors take this opportunity to state that the Charter explicitly limits the liability of the shareholders to £50 for each share held by them, that is to say, £25 already paid up, and £25 additional.

The auditors, Thomas Augustus Gibb, Esq., and William Hunter Hughes, Esq., now retire, and offer themselves to the shareholders for re-election.

The directors whose term of office expires, are William Erskine, Esq., H. G. Gordon, Esq., and General De la Motte, and the Court have much pleasure in recommending for election James Blythe, Esq., John Lewis Bonhote, Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., who now offer themselves accordingly.

H. G. GORDON, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT and Balance Sheet of the Oriental Bank Corporation, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

LIABILITIES.

To promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest		£ 358,366 2 6
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest		2,379,160 18 1
Balances due to other banks		317,940 4 11
Cash deposited, not bearing interest		461,367 16 2
Cash deposited, bearing interest		2,310,144 11 9
Total due to the public		£5,826,999 13 5
Capital paid up	£ 1,250,000 0 0	
Reserved surplus fund	252,000 0 0	
Insurance fund	38,183 0 0	
Dividends remaining unpaid	11,743 10 0	
Balance of profit and loss after defraying all current charges	96,262 2 6	
Due to shareholders		1,658,188 12 6
		£7,485,188 5 11

ASSETS.

By coin and bullion	£2,216,641 11 3	
Balances due from other Banks	101,603 18 9	
Promissory notes or bills of other Banks	54,407 15 0	
	£2,372,653 5 0	
Government securities	1,065,266 6 5	
Landed or other property of the Corporation	143,314 6 0	
Debts secured by landed or other property	55,371 12 6	
Notes and bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of debts abandoned as bad	3,848,583 16 0	
	£7,485,188 5 11	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To amount paid as dividend for the half-year to 30th June, including income tax	£67,200 0 0
Balance as above	96,262 2 6
	£163,462 2 6

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.
JOHN BEACH, Sub-manager and Accountant.

By amount of net profit at 31st December, 1856, after defraying current charges and writing off all bad and doubtful debts	£163,462 2 6
	£163,462 2 6

(Signed) H. G. Gordon, W. S. Binny, Alexander Mackenzie, directors.

Examined by us and found correct,
T. A. GIBB,
W. H. HUGHES, } Auditors.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

AT a meeting held on June 8th, Mr. T. W. Henderson presiding, a dividend and bonus at the rate of 20 per cent. were declared, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. In the course of his address, the chairman alluded to the progress of the bank, particularly in reference to the result of operations since the gold discoveries, the improvement in the dividends, and the accumulation of a guarantee fund of £200,000. Through the new charter some modifications have been gained, which, it is believed, will prove advantageous and assist to develop business. With regard to a legislative recommendation for establishing a national bank of issue in Australia, the recent advices mention that the project has been abandoned. Although the bank of Australasia is in a sound and prosperous condition, the state of affairs in the colonies, with the prevailing competition, induces the directors to warn the shareholders against relying too much on the maintenance of the existing rate of dividend. In answer to questions, it was stated that it is expected about £800 per annum will be realised from the rent of the additional offices of the London establishment, and that the last accounts from the colony are of a satisfactory nature.

Subjoined is an abstract of the report.—

The directors have the satisfaction of presenting the following statements, showing the result of transactions for the year to the 13th October, 1856.

The profit and loss account at that date stood as follows:—

Balance at the credit of profit and loss, 15th of October, 1855, as per last report		£200,667 16 11
Net profit in the year to the 13th of October, 1856, provision having been made for bad and doubtful debts, income-tax, &c.		181,110 0 6
		£381,777 17 5
Divided among the proprietors— At April, 1856, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, making together £4 per share	£90,000 0 0	
At October, 1856, the same	90,000 0 0	
		£180,000 0 0
Balance at the credit of profit and loss, October, 13, 1856		£201,777 17 5

Out of which have been paid the April dividend and bonus for the current year, amounting to £90,000.

The assets and liabilities were:—

ASSETS.

Specie and cash at bankers	£1,453,560 8 6
Government securities and loans	530,069 10 6
Guarantee fund investments	200,000 0 0
Bills receivable and other securities for advances	2,802,279 0 6
Bank premises in the colonies and in London	98,991 0 5
	£5,080,889 19 11

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	£ 639,077 0 0		
Deposits	2,630,316 7 5		
Bills payable & other liabilities	428,668 15 3	£3,698,062 2 6	
Capital	£900,000 0 0		
Guarantee Fund	200,000 0 0		
Dividend and bonus due October 14, 1856	90,000 0 0		
Profit and loss balance	201,777 17 5	£1,391,777 17 5	
			£5,089,889 19 11

It will be in recollection that the directors have previously adverted to the unsettled character of the markets in Australia. They have now to state that the spirit of over-speculation, though moderated, has not yet wholly subsided, and that the progress of recovery in mercantile affairs has been consequently retarded. The gold-fields have increased in productiveness, and continue to exercise a beneficial influence over the general prosperity of the colonies. At the same time the directors have to observe that the profits on exchange operations, which form an important department of banking in Australia, have, throughout the year under review, been unfavourably affected by the relatively high price of gold. The directors have to announce that since the commencement of the present year the bank has been acting under the provisions of the new charter granted by the Crown for another term of 21 years, and in which some advantageous alterations have been made, the limited liability of the shareholders remaining unchanged. The foregoing figures represent the state of the accounts at the yearly balance in October last. The directors have since received advices from the colonies down to a recent date, which, although still exhibiting the effects of over-stocked markets and a continuance of the high price of gold, will not interfere with their intention of declaring a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or 24s. per share, and a bonus at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, or 56s. per share, for the current half-year, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, payable on the 13th of October next, free of income-tax.

AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of this company was held on the 10th June, at the London Tavern; Mr. Henry Tootal in the chair.

The Secretary read the report, of which the following are the leading passages:

"The last time the shareholders were called together was at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 9th of February last, to confirm the resolution previously passed, authorising the board to obtain a supplemental charter, which would confer upon the company the general powers of shipowners, so that, failing a sale of the ships, they might be legally employed in any service which the shareholders might approve. The supplemental charter, which was obtained from her Majesty's Government in April last, authorises this company, incorporated by royal charter, to do any and all the business of shipowners, with the liability of each shareholder limited to the amount of his shares; while, at the same time, the limited sphere of action allowed by the original charter being now extended, the future prospects of the company are much improved. The meeting to be held June 10th being the annual ordinary general meeting, the directors herewith present to the shareholders the balance-sheet of the affairs of the company up to the 13th of May last, the usual date to which the books have been made up and closed. The present board of directors, it will be remembered, were elected for the purpose of "winding up" the affairs of the company; and, keeping this object in view, they have, as far as possible, closed all agencies and open accounts, getting quit at the same time of stations and depots abroad. From that time to the present date the board have done all in their power to effect sales of the vessels in every available quarter with every available means, but hitherto not one offer of purchase has been made on any terms which the legal advisers of the company could recommend should be accepted by the directors, and thus the vessels remain on your hands.

The shareholders are informed in the report dated the 20th of June, 1855, that the agencies at Sydney, Adelaide, and the Cape of Good Hope were closed, but the Melbourne agency and Port Phillip coal depot, owing to the bankruptcy of Messrs. Broadfoot, Bonar, and Co., of Melbourne, they were unable to close. From advices received 9th May, 1857, from Mr. Macmeikan, of Melbourne (who holds a power of attorney to protect the Company's interests in this matter), that estate is not yet wound up. He writes, "That one dividend of 9d. in the pound has been declared, and a further small dividend expected shortly;" but hitherto nothing has been received here. The amount of the Company's claim against Messrs. Broadfoot, Bonar, and Co. is £5941 1s. 4d. With regard to the King George's Sound agency, the directors have to report this account is closed in the books, the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, of Glasgow, remaining debtors for the balance for which the coals were sold to them, £1000 having in October last been received on account. The station, plant, machinery, &c., were included in the sale, and have been handed over to the purchasers. The St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes) agency is in the same condition as that at King George's Sound, everything connected with it having been transferred to the European and Australian Company, of Glasgow. So far, then, as practicable, the present Board have fulfilled the duties for which they were appointed. They have also, from time to time, as opportunities arose, made use of the powers under the original charter, and obtained employment in the transport service, proving the efficiency and seaworthiness of the vessels, and earning, in the net, funds sufficient to return to the shareholders £92,337 10s.; and have kept the vessels in good order and repair, paying contingent expenses, when not in use, of dock dues, &c., &c., and discharging many old outstanding claims, extant when they took office.

The supplemental charter having been obtained, the directors, in fulfilment of the statements and assurances made to the shareholders at the last meeting, now give the opportunity mentioned in the report adopted at that meeting of a reconstruction of the board, and it is for this meeting to decide not only what shall be done with the vessels, but the number of directors which shall constitute the board in taking action under the supplemental charter, and the shareholders who shall be chosen to undertake the management of the affairs of the company as a board of direction.

In the month of April an opportunity offered of obtaining government employment for three of the vessels, and the Sydney, Australian, and Adelaide sailed on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May, respectively to Malta, to convey troops to Gibraltar and England. They are expected home in a few days. The Victoria remains in the Victoria Docks.

With regard to the Admiralty accounts, there is now in our books to their debit the sum of £11,436 3s. 2d., which includes the following items, at present in dispute, viz.:—On account of "accidents to machinery," which had caused delay, £5910 12s. 10d.; "Harbour pay," claimed by company while tank and coals were left on board after the ships were discharged, £2774 16s. 2d.; "Moiety of expenses," for taking down and refitting cabins of Adelaide, to be paid upon production of vouchers, when refitted as per correspondence commencing November 2, 1854, estimated at £450; "amount of stoppages," on account of vouchers said to be missing at Somerset House (running over the whole transport service), £2322 13s. 2d. Respecting the claim upon the insurance offices for the fire on board the Adelaide, to which allusion was made in the last report, the directors are happy to state that it has been satisfactorily adjusted, and the amounts received.

In conclusion, the directors are desirous of urging upon the proprietors, individually, the importance of their attendance at the meeting, in order that they may clearly understand the value and position of their property, and maturely consider the future course of procedure to be adopted.

The Chairman then briefly addressed the shareholders, and said they had done their best to fulfil what they had promised. They had endeavoured to sell their ships, but not one offer was made which they could accept. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Malins seconded the motion, and, having adverted to the financial position of the company, suggested that, in the event of some new trade being taken up to employ their ships, the name of the company should be altered, and so relieve the liability of those shareholders who did not wish to go on, but to wind up the company's affairs and retire.

The Chairman, in answer to several questions as to what plan they had to submit for the employment of their ships and the character of offers that had been made for their purchase, said that he had no plan by which they might be profitably employed. As regarded the proposals to purchase them, there had been no offer of money; they were either to take shares in the company for which they were to be employed, or to adopt a course which their legal adviser considered they could not do.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Robarts then moved that the Victoria, now lying in the docks, be offered for sale by tender. Perhaps that would open up a course by which they might dispose of their fleet. He thought it worth trying.

Mr. Gassiott seconded it.

Mr. Leach, as an amendment, proposed that two gentlemen connected with the shipping interest be added to the board, and that the board be vested with the same powers as the late board, and be empowered to charter, or otherwise use, the vessels in the meantime.

Mr. D. Beirne seconded the amendment, which was carried by a considerable majority.

Directors having been elected, the proceedings terminated.

THUNDER STORM AT RYDE.—A correspondent, writing from this village, says:—We were visited by a severe storm on Tuesday, the 18th instant. In the early part of the day it had been very fine. About 1 p.m., clouds began to gather in the north-west, presenting the usual appearance of a storm. At 3 o'clock there was a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a terrific peal of thunder, the shock of which threw several persons to the ground. An ironbark tree, which stands near the Wesleyan chapel, was struck by the electric fluid, and split to the bottom. All the windows of the chapel on the side near the tree were broken; in one the woodwork of the sashes was also broken. A shop of Mr. R. Small's had several panes broken. It is a cause for much thankfulness that so little damage was done, and that no one was near the tree at the time.

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON.—A private letter from the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford contains the information that the University of Oxford has offered the honorary degree of D.C.L. to Sir Charles Nicholson, as Provost of the University of Sydney, and in recognition of his services in the cause of education.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, NEWTOWN.—On Tuesday evening last, the New South Wales Alliance for the suppression of Intemperance, &c., held a meeting in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Newtown, for the purpose of forming a branch society in that locality. Though the weather was very unfavourable, the attendance was considerable, and the addresses made by the Rev. S. C. Kent, (who occupied the chair in the absence of Mr. Glaister), the Rev. Mr. Mills and Mr. Crouch, met with the evident sympathy of the audience. At the close of the meeting a branch society was formed, and a local committee appointed. Twenty-two names were enrolled on the pledge book of the new society.

SOUTH RIDING ELECTORAL CLAIMS.—The police magistrate and Captain Maclean sat yesterday for the purpose of revising the claims of electors for the South Riding. The claims which were allowed were those of Messrs. Arthur Edward, Arthur Frederick, Armstrong William (2), Alderson, Allen G. W. (2); Bradford, Byers, Berncastle, Baptist, Brownlow, Barton, Brown Chas. (2), Busby, Beggs; Cripps, Cox, Collins James, Collins Thomas, Cronin J. D. (2); Dumaresq, Dangar, Dias, Davidson, Dean, Dole, Darvall J. B., Davies, Donaldson S. A.; Eager; Fairfax, C. J., Fairfax William, Fox, Fairfax John, Fairfax Alfred; Gannon, Graham, Greer John, Greer James (2), Glissan, Grey; Herring, Hinchcliff, Hillyer, Harpur J. R., Humbley, Hughes, Holdsworth; Jones J. B. (2), Johnstone, Jones Humphrey, Josephson; Manual Francis; Richardson, Roberts, Richards, Reid, Ring, Ross, Reardon, Robey, Richardson Humphrey (5); Smithers, Sly, Simmons Charles (2), Stubbs; Toogood, Threlkeld L. E. (2); West John (2), Wild, Weekes, Williamson. The court of revision was adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day, when the South Riding claims are intended to be completed, and the whole lists finished; and any persons having claims to submit will be eligible of consideration on account of these claims, if making due application previous to the court attendance.

IMPOUNDINGS

GUNNING.—11th August. From Frankfield Estate; damages, 1s. 3d. per head: Yellow poley cow, ear marked, like AT rump, 5 thigh, T ribs, G or C shoulder off side. Red and white heifer, stumpy tail, illegible brand rump off side. White bull, red ears, 9 months old, unbranded. Also, on the 12th of August; damages, 5s. 3d.: Yellow ox, ear marked, white flanks, like VS or NS rump near side. Will be sold 7th September.

JUGIONG.—25th July. From Bundarbo, by William M'Anash, Esq.; re-advertised on account of brands appearing more legible: Cream-coloured entire pony, AK over 2 near shoulder, M off shoulder, stripe down face, 3 years old, 11½ hands high; damages £3 8s. 6d. Also, on same date, from Bagan Bagan Run: Bay entire, like MG under saddle near side, IJ over IJ (both J's reversed) near shoulder, like HH conjoined off shoulder, S near rump, 3 years old, 14 hands high; damages £3 8s. 6d. Brown filly, star, near hind fetlock white, tan muzzle, heart and cross near shoulder, no other brand visible, 3 years old, 13½ hands high; damages 8s. 6d. Will be sold September 11.

STONEY CREEK, WELLINGTON ROAD.—Damages, 10s.: Chesnut horse, like BI over K near shoulder, 2 off shoulder, blaze down face, off hind fetlock white. Will be sold 20th August.

RICHMOND.—10th August, from The Bottoms; damages 1s: White and red spotted bullock, if branded not legible, 3 years old, Will be sold 7th September.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr. WANT, in pursuance of notice, asked the honorable member representing the Government—"What are the duties of gentlemen appointed as Parliamentary draftsmen; and, whether members of this House, not connected with the Government, have any right to their assistance with respect to public bills introduced by them?"

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON replied, that the duties of the draftsmen were to draw public bills; and, should honorable members require their assistance in perfecting private bills after they were drawn, they were entitled to it.

Mr. LUTWYCHE inquired whether there had been any such understanding as was here implied with the Parliamentary draftsmen?

Mr. E. D. THOMSON repeated that the duties of the draftsmen were confined to drawing public bills.

After some conversation the subject, for the time, was dropped.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said it was not his intention to delay the House with any lengthened observations on the subject which he should now, in pursuance of notice, bring before them. His object was that inquiry should be had. The subject was one which had occupied the attention of the Legislature and of the public many years ago. He had taken an opportunity of referring to old documents, and he had found that so far back as 1849, this subject occupied the attention of the public here, and also of her Majesty's Government in England. It was his intention now to move, "That a select committee be appointed to, consider and report on the expediency of establishing a Federal Legislature, invested with the necessary power to discuss and determine all questions of an inter-colonial character arising in the Australian colonies generally, and to suggest the manner in which this object can be best attained; and that such committee consist of the following members, viz., Sir Alfred Stephen, Sir William W. Burton, Mr. Knox, Captain Lamb, R.N., Mr. Want, Mr. Holden, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Norton, Mr. Warren, and the mover." So far back as 1849, this subject had been most ably and elaborately entered upon by a Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the consideration of the form of constitutions to be given to these colonies was entrusted, at the time of the separation of Port Phillip. He believed that most able lawyer Sir James Stephen was a member of that committee. Their report was dated the 1st May, 1849; and the report was adopted by an Order in Council of that date. The report from which he quoted, said:

We are further of opinion that the same tariff should be established in Van Diemen's Land also, because the intercourse between that island and the neighbouring colonies in New Holland has risen to a great importance and extent, and has an obvious tendency to increase. Yet fiscal regulations on either side of the intervening strait must of necessity check, and might perhaps, to a great extent, destroy, that beneficial trade.

Hence it seems to us that a uniformity in the rate of duties should be secured.

For this purpose we recommend that a uniform tariff should be established by the authority of Parliament, but that it should not take effect until twelve months had elapsed from the promulgation in the several colonies of the proposed Act of Parliament. That interval would afford time for making any financial arrangements which the contemplated change might require in any of them, and by adopting the existing tariff of New South Wales (with some modifications, to adapt it to existing circumstances), as the General Tariff for Australia, we apprehend that there would be no risk of imposing upon the inhabitants of these colonies a table of duties unsuited to their actual wants. We should not, however, be prepared to offer this recommendation unless we proposed at the same time to provide for making any alteration in this general tariff, which time and experience may dictate; and this we think can only be done by creating some authority competent to act for all those colonies jointly.

For this purpose we propose that one of the Governors of the Australian colonies should always hold from your Majesty a commission constituting him the Governor-General of Australia. We think that he should be authorized to convene a body to be called the General Assembly of Australia at any time and at any place within your Majesty's Australian dominions which he might see fit to appoint for the purpose. But we are of opinion that the first convocation of that body should be postponed until the Governor-General should have received from two or more of the Australian Legislatures addresses requesting him to exercise that power.

We recommend that the General Assembly should consist of the Governor-General and of a single House, to be called the House of Delegates. The House of Delegates should be composed of not less than twenty, nor more than thirty, members. They should be elected by the Legislatures of the different Australian colonies. We subjoin a schedule explanatory of the composition of this body, that is, of the total number of delegates, and of the proportion which each colony should contribute to that number.

We think that your Majesty should be authorized to establish provisionally, and, in the first instance, all the rules necessary for the election of the delegates, and for the conduct of the business of the General Assembly, but that it should be competent to that body to supersede any such rules and to substitute others, which substituted rules should not, however, take effect until they had received your Majesty's sanction.

We propose the General Assembly should also have the power of making laws for the alteration of the number of delegates, or for the improvement in any other respect of its own constitution. But we think that no such law should come into operation until it had actually been confirmed by your Majesty.

We propose to limit the range of the legislative authority of the General Assembly to the ten topics which we proceed to enumerate. These are—

1. The imposition of duties upon imports and exports.
2. The conveyance of letters.
3. The formation of roads, canals, and railways, traversing any two or more of such colonies.
4. The erection and maintenance of beacons and lighthouses.
5. The imposition of dues or other charges on shipping in every port or harbour.
6. The establishment of a General Supreme Court, to be a court of original jurisdiction, or a Court of Appeal for any of the inferior courts of the separate provinces.
7. The determining of the extent of the jurisdiction and the forms and manner of proceeding of such Supreme Court.
8. The regulation of weights and measures.
9. The enactment of laws affecting all the colonies represented in the general Assembly on any subject not specifically mentioned in the preceding list, but on which the General Assembly should be desired to legislate by addresses for that purpose presented to them from the Legislatures of all those colonies.
10. The appropriation to any of the preceding objects of such sums as may be necessary, by an equal per-centage from the revenue received in all the Australian colonies, in virtue of any enactments of the General Assembly of Australia.

By these means we apprehend that many important objects would be accomplished which would otherwise be unattainable, and by the qualifications which we have proposed, effectual security would, we think, be taken against the otherwise danger of establishing a central Legislature in opposition to the wishes of the separate Legislatures, or in such a manner as to induce collisions of authority between them. The proceedings also of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, with reference to the proposed changes in the Constitution, lead us to infer that the necessity of creating some such general authority for the Australian colonies begins to be seriously felt.

There was attached to this report a schedule, setting forth the proposed composition of the House of delegates. New South Wales, with a population at the time of 155,000, was to have 12 members. Victoria, with a population of 33,000, was to have 4 members; Van Diemen's Land, with a population, exclusive of prisoners, of 46,000, to have 5 members; and South Australia, with a population of 30,000, was to have 4 members. This schedule must, of course, now be regarded as utterly obsolete, and he only referred to it to show the general principle upon which it was at that time proposed to constitute a Federal Legislature. Again, when the subject of a constitution for this colony was under the consideration of the then Legislature of the colony, the establishment of a Federal Legislature formed the subject of a special report by the Committee appointed by the Legislature, of which Mr. Wentworth was chairman—Mr. Wentworth enunciating the opinion of the members of that Committee, or at all events of a majority of them, thus reported on the 28th July, 1853.

One of the most prominent legislative measures required by this colony, and the colonies of the Australian group generally, is the establishment at once of a general assembly, to make laws in relation to the intercolonial questions that have arisen, or may hereafter arise, in them. The questions which would claim the exercise of such a jurisdiction appear to be as follow:

1st. Intercolonial tariffs and coasting trade.
2nd. Railways, roads, canals, &c., running through any two of the colonies.
3rd. Beacons and lighthouses on the coast.
4th. Intercolonial penal settlements.
5th. Intercolonial gold regulations.
6th. Postage between the said colonies.
7th. A general court of appeal from the courts of such colonies.
8th. A power to legislate on all other subjects which may be submitted to them by addresses from the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the other colonies; and to appropriate to any of the above objects the necessary sums of money, to be raised by a per centage on the revenues of all the colonies interested.

As it might excite jealousy if a jurisdiction of this importance were to be incorporated in the Act of Parliament, which has unavoidably become a necessary part of the measures for conferring a constitution on this colony, in consequence of the defective powers given by Parliament to the Legislative Council, your committee confine themselves to a suggestion that the establishment of such a body has become indispensable, and ought no longer to be delayed; and to the expression of a hope that the Minister for the Colonies will at once see the expediency of introducing into Parliament, with as little delay as possible, a bill for this express object.

Such was the recommendation of the Committee of the Legislature of this colony in 1855. From that time to the present the matter had slumbered. No doubt the question was surrounded with difficulties, and, while all admitted the desirability of establishing a Federal Legislature, some doubted its feasibility from the numerous difficulties which might arise from the jealousies of the several colonies, and in the apportioning the degrees of representation. Recently, however, the subject had again been mooted in a memorial presented to the Right Honorable Henry Labouchere, principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which had been adopted at a meeting of the General Association for the Australian Colonies, held in March last, and of which meeting Mr. Wentworth was chairman. He conceived that the course adopted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which had thus been made known to him, was another reason why a committee of the House should be appointed; and he did not imagine that any preliminary objection would be taken to such appointment. He was quite aware of all the difficulties which surrounded the question. He should shrink himself from the responsibility of proposing any measure of himself, but if the House did honour him by associating him in a committee with the gentlemen whom he should propose, he had the strongest hope that such a report would be prepared as would clear away many of those difficulties which now appeared most prominent. He would state also that, during the short time he had been a member of the present Government, many cases of the most intricate character had already arisen, cases to meet which one colony alone could not legislate, and which, consequently, rendered a Federal Legislature most desirable. Without desiring at present to enter into details, he would state that he thought the model it might perhaps be most desirable to follow would be that of the Senate of the United States of America. The members of the Senate were elected from the legislatures of the several States, but no greater number of representatives was given to any one State than to another, thus the youngest State, the last admitted to the Union, was as largely represented as the oldest, and most populous, and most wealthy. It was, however, impossible to foreshadow the recommendations that might be made by the Committee. He for one should not go into it with any strongly preconceived notions, but with a sincere hope that such measures might be suggested as would lead to the ultimate benefit of this colony and of the Australian colonies generally.

Mr. WARREN seconded the motion.

Mr. LUTWYCHE did not rise to oppose the motion in direct terms; and if the gentlemen who were proposed as the committee had no objection to serve, he could not offer any. It did appear to him, however, that the appointment of this committee was premature. It did appear to him that there was now ample matter before them for consideration—questions affecting this colony itself, and of most urgent importance; and that it was their duty to settle these before they meddled with matters which affected other colonies He thought the appointment of this committee would be a waste of power. If the gentlemen who were proposed to be appointed to it, did enter upon the consideration of the numerous questions which must be brought under their notice, he feared they would have little or no time to devote to any other subject, however immediately important it might be. If, however, the House thought it right to appoint the committee, he had no personal objection, but he deemed it his duty to say that he questioned if it was good policy, or if the time had arrived for this House to enter upon a question of such a character as that of the establishment of a Federal Legislature.

The CHIEF JUSTICE agreed with the honorable and learned member that there was a large amount of business before the House having immediate reference to the state and circumstances of this colony itself; and no doubt every gentleman would have his time fully occupied—that was, such portion of it as was usually devoted to the business of this House—if he attended to, and assisted in, perfecting measures which were of urgency and importance. So far he entirely concurred with the honorable and learned member; but, on the other hand, he must say that the establishment of an inter-colonial and Federal Legislature was as important and as pressing a matter as any possibly could be that related exclusively to this colony. The matter was one which ought not to have been so long delayed, and he could not see why at all events they should not take the first step now. As an instance of the necessity of having such inter-colonial legislation, he would suppose the case of a crime being committed on the line which separates this colony from South Australia or from Victoria. Suppose a man, having committed a crime, escapes from Victoria into New South Wales, what is to be done with him? It may be said that the present law is sufficient to meet such a case: but this may be doubtful, and even if sufficient, it might be much improved by legislation. He would suppose a further case—suppose a crime to be committed so near the line, that it could not be determined whether it was committed in Victoria or in New South Wales. What would become of the accused? he could not be tried in Victoria, he could not be tried in New South Wales, he would escape altogether. He did think, therefore, that it was desirable that there should be a sort of neutral ground—a belt of some forty or fifty miles, and that for any offence committed within that belt, a man should be liable to be tried in either of the colonies in which he might be captured. Again, look at the trade that was springing up at Albury, at Deniliquin, on the Murray; was there not a necessity for inter-colonial legislation there? More than one case, he believed, had already arisen which showed it was necessary. As to the Court of Appeal, which was alluded to, such a Court might be desirable; but he saw some difficulties. Where were the Judges to come from? How were they to be sent about from colony to colony to hear appeals? And even if such Court of Appeal were established, would it be possible to satisfy the colonists that they would receive from it the same measure of justice as they would on appeal to the High Court at Westminster? No doubt that the questions which would arise in consideration of this subject were questions of great difficulty, but this was no reason why they should be postponed, and he might mention too that, from what he had heard, two at least of the adjacent colonies were favourably disposed. At all events a uniform tariff was necessary, especially with reference to the Murray, and a uniform mode of collection; and soon on other rivers also, those flowing into the Murray, for within a very few months, he believed, there would be small steamers on those rivers, taking away all the trade from the colony. With respect also to the disposal of Crown Lands, something might be effected; some uniform mode of disposal adopted. However desirable, he feared this would be found impossible, but the question for them at present was—not what shall the Federal Legislature do when established, but what shall we do to promote the establishment of a Federal Legislature? He thought that it would not be a discredit to this House to place before the colonists generally a measure in such a shape as would materially assist other Legislatures in forming an opinion upon a subject which must press irresistibly upon them in a very few years.

Mr. WANT said that the letter from which the hon. mover had read, which was addressed to the memorialists in England, shewed that no further time should be lost. It was quite clear that the Imperial Government would not move unless the recommendation came from the colonies. If nothing was done this session, no communication would be had with the Home Government on the subject till 1859, and we might be yet years without a Federal Legislature.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said his hon. friend the Chief Justice had sufficiently answered the objections raised by the hon. member opposite. He would offer one observation only in further support of his motion. Instead of being too soon, he feared it was almost too late to move in the matter. When complications arose, it might be difficult to get the sister colonies to assent to such measures as might be proposed. He quite agreed that there were many questions affecting this colony only which were of pressing importance, but there were others, also, in which the interests of other colonies were involved, which were equally important, and such as he thought it most desirable should be settled by a General Assembly; and further, he would protest against further delay, because of themselves they could not establish this Federal Legislature. It was only by the action of the Imperial Parliament that it could be established, and therefore he thought no time should be lost in preparing some feasible plan for carrying it into effect.

The question was then put and agreed to nem. con.

STEAM SERVICE.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON postponed the motion standing in his name on the Paper for this day until Wednesday next. The papers he said were voluminous, and had been but a short time in the hands of members, and he was also desirous that the matter should come under the consideration of the House of Assembly, as it involved the expenditure of a considerable sum of money.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACTS.

Mr. WISE moved that the second reading of a bill to declare the time of commencement of Acts of the Colonial Legislature stand an order of the day for Thursday next (this day).

After some conversation, this motion was withdrawn, and the day altered to Thursday, August 27th.

TITLES TO LAND.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved for leave to bring in a bill for the quieting of Titles to Land and the shortening of the time of limitation. The House, he said, would remember that the measure was introduced last session, had been referred to a committee, and passed through its various stages, and sent down to the other House, where from some cause it had lapsed. He did not apprehend that there would be the least difficulty in granting him the leave he asked, as the House was not likely to have altered, or to be disposed to recede from the opinions expressed and the course taken last session. The bill was exactly the same as that of last session, but he intended to introduce in Committee three additional clauses, into full particulars of which however it would, perhaps, not be desirable to enter at present. It was impossible, however, that a bill of greater importance could be submitted to the House. Every lawyer knew with what difficulties and dangers titles to land were surrounded, and which without the aid of legislation could not be removed. Many there were who, supposing themselves safe in the possession of land which, as they thought, they could transmit to their children, were sleeping on a volcano not extinct, which might some day overwhelm, if not them, those who came after them.

[It appearing to be the opinion of the House that it was not desirable to enter upon the principles of the bill.]

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON seconded the motion.

Leave granted; bill laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Thursday, 27th August.

PRESCRIPTION.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to shorten the time for prescription in certain cases; and the bill, which was considered by the House last session, and passed, and sent down to the other House, where it lapsed, was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday, 27th August.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past six.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Mr. TOWNS to move,—That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be carried out the recommendation of the Select Committee on shipwrecks and disasters to shipping, as adopted by this Council during the last session.

Mr. WANT to move,—1. That, in the opinion of this House, an officer should be appointed with a sufficient staff, whose duty it should be to attend to all bills introduced into this House, and to report before any second reading exactly what the state of the existing law is with reference to such bills, and how the proposed alterations would affect it; and that it should be pre-eminently the duty of such officer, after a bill has been through committee, to examine it and report immediately to the House what has been done by the committee, with his observations on any alterations proposed in committee. 2. That it should also be the duty of such officer to attend the House during its sittings. 3. That such officer should devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and not be engaged in private practice.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Mr. LUTWYCHE to move,—That, in the opinion of this Council, all deliberative bodies entrusted with legislative functions in this colony ought to be elected by the people.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS AT MERRIWA.

Mr. ROBERTSON enquired,—Whether the Government have made any, and, if any, what provision for the conduct of the magisterial duties at the Court of Petty Sessions at Merriwa? He remarked that it was the same question he had put yesterday.

Mr. PARKER replied, that he had answered the question yesterday under a misapprehension of its meaning. He could merely state, however, that no provision of an official nature had been made.

MAITLAND ROADS, &c.

Mr. WEEKES asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether any report has been made to the Government by the Police Magistrate at Maitland, relative to the serious injuries done by the last two great floods to the roads, bridges, and ferries in that district; and whether—as the funds of the Road Trust are wholly insufficient for meeting the expense of their repair—the Government are willing to advance a sum in aid of such work, in order that the traffic in certain localities may not be entirely stopped?

Mr. HAY replied that no such communication as the one alluded to had been received in the department of Lands and Public Works, and that there were no funds at present in the hands of the Government available for the purpose contemplated.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Mr. LORD asked the honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether the Survey of the Western Line of Railway has been completed so far as Penrith or Windsor, and if so, when the line is likely to be commenced?

Mr. HAY replied that the preliminary surveys would be completed so far as to enable sections, plans, and estimates to be laid before the House with the railway estimates for 1858. The working sections and specifications would be ready for the commencement of the works at the earliest period of the next year, should the House authorise the Government to raise the money: that was for the completion of the main trunk line to the Nepean or Hawkesbury.

SHOALHAVEN RIVER.

Mr. THOMSON enquired of the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, whether any part of the £800 voted last session, for the survey and improvement of the navigation of the Shoalhaven River, has been expended, and if any, what sum, and how? 2. Premising that a survey and estimate had been made, to ask the Secretary what steps the Government intend to take, to carry out the work for which this sum was only preliminarily granted.

Mr. HAY replied that very little of the money had been expended, but through Mr. Shone, of the surveyors' staff, an elaborate and valuable survey had been made. Opinions had also been elicited from Mr. Moriarty on the engineering questions involved, and upon his recommendation Mr. Shone had been instructed to make a series of tidal observations, which would enable them to ascertain what could best be done for the harbour, and at what expense.

MR. RAE.

Mr. PIDDINGTON asked the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—Whether Mr. Rae, lately one of the City Commissioners, received any compensation on account of the abolition of his office, and if any sum, how much."

Mr. HAY replied that Mr. Rae had not received any pecuniary compensation whatever.

MACQUARIE RIVER.

Mr. MARKS enquired — If the Government have taken any steps to construct a bridge over the Macquarie River, Illawarra, for which purpose a sum of money has been granted.

Mr. HAY replied that a survey had been made, and plans prepared and approved of; that the Colonial Architect had been directed to prepare specifications and advertisements for tenders as far back as the month of June last; and that the expediency of prosecuting the matter had been urged since. He would see, however, that no further delay should take place.

TIME FOR PUTTING QUESTIONS.

The SPEAKER here intimated that, with a view to the more regular conduct of the public business, he would in future deal with questions in the same way as he dealt with notices of motion, and consequently decline to receive them after the first order of the day had been called on.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

On the order of the day being called on, namely—the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. COWPER: "That, while this House recognises the wisdom of that provision in the Constitution Act which vests appointments to public offices in the Executive Government, it feels called upon to express its strong disapproval of the manner in which her Majesty's Ministers in this colony have advised his Excellency to dispense the patronage of the Crown, and to construct the Commission of the Peace."

Mr. PARKER rose to make an explanation. He said that he had not an opportunity last night of answering a question put to him by the honorable member opposite (Mr. Flood) with respect to the promulgation of the list of persons proposed to be put in the Commission of the Peace. The subject of the honorable member's remarks contained a serious imputation against the Government, and he had determined to fully investigate the matter. With that view, he had this morning made every inquiry in his power; and on looking over the papers which were left behind, as a legacy, by the honorable member opposite who preceded him in office (Mr. Cowper), he found certainly growing out of his investigation some extraordinary circumstantial evidence, which he would now do himself the honour to communicate to the House. He held in his hand a manuscript list—found among the papers left behind by Mr. Cowper—of recommendations for the Commission of the Peace, received by that hon. member during the time he held office. The list was for the most part in the handwriting of Mr. Cashman, an assistant clerk in the Executive Council Office, and the remaining portion was in the handwriting of Mr. Fitzpatrick, clerk to the Executive Council. He was informed that the list had been prepared from a written list made out by Mr. Fitzpatrick by direction of the hon. member opposite. He ought to state that, as far as he was informed, it had been the practice with reference to the preparation of a Commission of the Peace, to entrust a great deal of its preparation to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and he apprehended that it was from this circumstance Mr. Cowper had instructed Mr. Fitzpatrick to take the duty upon him. But, on his entering office, he found it would be more convenient to the public service instead of having the list prepared in the Colonial Secretary's office, as heretofore, he should have the duty performed in the Executive Council office in future. That was to say, Mr. Cashman always sat in the common room where all the other clerks of the department were also engaged in their duties, and such was the practice during the Cowper administration, and Mr. Cashman was consequently surrounded by other clerks. This list, therefore, in the handwriting of Mr. Cashman, the assistant clerk, was kept in the public office, and without desiring to cast imputation upon anyone beyond what might be inferred from circumstantial evidence, it was clear that several persons had access to this list. One remarkable circumstance as to this list was that it contained the names of thirty-four gentlemen said to be recommended by Mr. Cowper; among these appeared the name of Mr. Flood, who said last evening that the matter had been communicated to him, and that the information had given him great gratification; also, the names of parties recommended by Mr. Osborne, and one recommendation of Mr. Weekes. Therefore, he thought, putting all these circumstances together, and seeing that the list was not identical with the list prepared by the Government of which he formed a part, the inference to draw was that the list he held in his hand was the foundation of the statement made by the honorable member (Mr Scott). At any rate, he was entitled to take the inference as a credit to the Government. They had been charged with laxity and a want of caution or secrecy in the preparation of the list that was handed to them, and that they had allowed that list to be handed about here and there. Whatever might be charged against the present Government in that respect, he must say that the list which he held in his hand, equally confident, and obtained under equally confidential circumstances, and entitled to confidential consideration, had been by the direction of Mr. Cowper—he did not mean to say that that honorable gentleman had done wrong—singularly exposed, and the Government of which that honorable member was the head, had not exercised more caution and secrecy than the present Government had. In the former case, the list was kept by the assistant clerk in the common room, where some nine or ten other clerks were at work. That he considered was not the proper way of securing the list from notice, but the list prepared by the present Government was only accessible to Mr. Merewether and Mr. Stephen, and these gentlemen only were entrusted with the list. The charge of want of sufficient caution in keeping the list secret was not therefore true as against them, but was true as regarded the Government which preceded them.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL: It was with some anxiety and deference that he approached this debate, which had already been protracted for two nights, but which, he must say, he believed, involved to a large extent the future welfare or the future woe of the colony. It was a question involving the substantial use of Responsible Government in this colony, for it was to be seen whether a Government could live by corruption or not. The present Government had issued a Commission of the Peace, which he considered would be most derogatory to any Government. It was one that no Government truly responsible to the people, would have dared to issue. If it had been issued by some tyrannical Government in the early days of the colony he should not have been so much surprised by it. But when he found that, without consideration of character, this Commission had been appointed by men who so indignantly repelled the imputation of sordid motives he was surprised. How, when they saw the appointments which had been made, could it be expected that the lower classes of the community could expect justice? What confidence could they possibly have in men who were openly charged with improper conduct, or with dishonesty in their transactions one with another? Who were the gentlemen who were put in the Commission of the Peace in England? Why, the men of the highest character and respect in England. Would the Minister in England put into the Commission of the Peace, to administer the justice of the country, men who had just passed through the Insolvent Court, or men who had the stigma of habitual drunkenness or other immorality on their names? (Cheers.) How would the poor man be led to believe that he should receive justice from such men as these? It was on these grounds that he protested against the appointments that had been made. He did so on behalf of the people—the great body of the people—for his opinions were democratic. He was not ashamed to own that they were so. (Laughter.) He had been called the Jack Cade of the country. (Great laughter.) But he was not ashamed of that name or any other name they chose to call him. He should never be ashamed to do justice, and to see justice done equally to all men, whether above or below him. (Hear.) This was the true democratic principle, and in this principle he had been brought up, and in this principle he should die. (Hear hear, from the Opposition.) It had been said that there was no evidence of the delinquency of those persons who had been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. No man liked to take upon himself the office of public informer. No man liked to bring a direct charge against another man, which should unfit him for public office. (Ironical cheers.) But if he wanted to know what confidence the public had in the appointments they had made, the Ministry had nothing more to do than to walk through the streets and listen to the expression of public opinion about them. (Cheers, and counter cheers.) He was quite prepared to admit that nothing had been brought home to the Ministers, that nothing could be brought home to them except suspicion; but then 'Cæsar's wife must not be suspected.' (Great laughter.) He knew a bench of magistrates, not of a democratic tendency like himself, but who had all aristocratic predilections. One gentleman of this bench had been asked whether he would have any objection to perform the duties of police magistrate in the district, and he had consented to do so, but he found he had not been appointed on some ground or other, and he felt that after the overtures made to him the rejection of his name was a slight, and a reflection upon him. Another person was recommended by an hon. member to be placed in the Commission of the Peace, who had a brother-in-law at present in it, and he was informed that it was a thing unheard of that two brothers should be in the Commission; while they were informed the other night that three sons of one hon. member of that House had been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. (Hear, hear.) Now, was not this something like corruption? He did not blame the Ministry for any thing they had done, and most probably he might, if placed in their situation, have acted pretty much in the same way himself. (Hear, hear, from the Government benches.) He had nothing to hope for from the Government—he was not in office, he had no anxiety to accept office—and it was not likely that he ever would be in office, and certainly he would not if he could avoid it. But if, as in the case of that ancient Roman, he were called to the Council of his country, he would come, like Cincinnatus from the plough, to assist in the Council of his country. (Immense peals of laughter.) There was one case of which he would make mention. Mr. Biscoe came to him, and told him that he had been turned out of his office in the Railway Department. He (Mr. Campbell) asked him why? He told him he had done no wrong, and not been blamed for any inefficiency of duties; but Mr. Drew was appointed because he was the brother-in-law of Mr. Mann. This, he contended, was not right, and that some formal ground of complaint should have been brought against Mr. Biscoe before he gave way to Mr. Mann's relation. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member the Minister for Finance and Trade had said that Mr. Nealds had not been doing his duty in the Railway office, and that when he entered it he found that he had been guilty of many irregularities. If this were truly the case, who was the guilty party? Why did not Mr. Mann take notice of these irregularities? What excuse had he for overlooking them? The fault of those who failed in the subordinate duties of their office were not so much their fault as those who supervised them. As in public institutions in England, in the late bank frauds, the managers and directors were held responsible, and were punished for default; so he thought that the Government of the country, if it maintained its character of responsibility, should be answerable for the discharge of its duties by its officers. True, the responsibility rested equally with the Legislature as with the Executive, and he was prepared to take his share in that responsibility; and when he felt that he was no longer responsible to his constituents, when he could not comply with the pledges he had given, he would not follow the course adopted by the hon. member for the Stanley Boroughs, resign his seat, and then withdraw his resignation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOLT rose to order. The hon. gentleman had no right to make any imputations against the conduct of any hon. gentleman.

Mr. CAMPBELL: He had made no imputations; he had only spoken the truth, and it was his habit to speak the truth out.

M. HOLT: He had been put down for the endeavour to justify himself on the subject, and he did not think any other member ought to be allowed to comment upon a matter which so personally concerned himself.

The SPEAKER said he had not prevented Mr. Holt from speaking on this matter: he had merely said it was inconvenient to introduce a personal matter into a debate, as, if allowed, any reply to it must also be permitted.

Mr. HOLT: But he did not make the reference alluded to; he at once bowed to the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. CAMPBELL resumed: Did not wish to use the illustration of the hon. member for the Stanley Boroughs in a personal sense. All he meant to say was, that if he were asked by a majority of his constituents, to resign because he did not represent their sentiments, he would resign. He had no anxiety to remain in the Legislature one moment longer than he could believe he was serving his country. He knew, therefore, his own interests and his own comforts—he was far better in his own office than he was in that House; but while he was in the Council he would do the best he could for the country. If his countrymen agreed with him, they would up and drive corruption from the colony altogether. But the Government was nearly as bad as it was in the early days of the colony. He remembered that in the year 1806, a vessel chartered by their firm, having on board a cargo of oil and other merchandize, was seized, and the reason assigned for it was, that it was all nonsense that the set of rascals at Botany Bay could export a cargo of oil, and hides, and skins, and so forth. And how did they at length get the vessel released? They made the Prime Minister of the day a present of a couple of emus. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. WEEKES would be glad to know whether it was the Imperial Prime Minister or the colonial one that had submitted to this corruption. (Laughter.)

Mr. CAMPBELL: It was the Imperial Minister. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. HARGRAVE rose, and said a great deal of eloquence had been used, and many opinions expressed on the present charge; but he must say he really rose to rescue the matter from being lost to sight, and he thought it necessary to express his strong disapproval of the manner in which her Majesty's Ministers had been attacked for the distribution of the patronage in their hands. If facts could have been adduced for the support or proof of the accusations against them, he would have supported the motion. Allusion had been made to the appointment of Mr. Darvall, the Police Magistrate of Parramatta; but really the opinions expressed on that point had tended to confirm the prudence of the Ministers in their choice, and it seemed to be pretty generally admitted that the office to which he had been appointed was sustained to the satisfaction of members of both sides of the House. The next appointment to which attention had been drawn was that of Mr. Rae, of whom it had pleased some honorable members to speak with contempt for the way in which he had performed his duties as a commissioner for the City; but he firmly believed that in his present capacity he was the right man for the place whatever might be thought of his competency previously. Then there was Captain Pockley; but he (Mr. Hargrave) was not a nautical man, and consequently could not give any comparison as to his fitness for his peculiar duties; but he was not aware that anything had been substantiated, or even attempted to show that he was wanting in ability, and he must have had quite sufficient experience to enable him to fill the post he now held; and, indeed, he thought in this instance there had not been shown any reason for dissatisfaction. As long as the Ministers were responsible for the conduct of their subordinates he thought that some discretion should be allowed, especially as there was no apparent want of competency. In reference to Mr. Cooper and Mr. Nealds, he should say nothing till the papers to be brought before the House should appear. The appointment of Mr. Wise had been a matter of sore displeasure to the supporters of the present motion; as he (Mr. Hargrave) was no lawyer, he could offer no criticism concerning that gentleman's professional efficiency, but he thought a responsible officer of the Government, holding large powers, ought not to be placed in an irresponsible chamber, and he did not think the Ministers would have confirmed so bad an example. He now came to the Commission of the Peace, and he saw so many gentlemen on that list whose general views were so conflicting, and their influences so various, that he thought there could not have been any political bias exercised in their selection. As to the insertion of the name of the Sheriff, any inferences were positively trifling; the great question was, were there any gentlemen on that Commission who ought not to be there, and he would say that the unfavourable instances that had been put forth by an hon. member in that House had received no support.—[Mr. DENIEHY wished to know if the hon. gentleman referred to him.]—Mr. HARGRAVE continued: He had alluded to the manner in which he (Mr. Deniehy) had spoken of certain gentlemen of that body, and he would say, that to his knowledge.—[Mr. DENIEHY would remark that he had imputed nothing unjust that he knew of; he had stated that the candidates were not in all respects of so high a character as they were at home.] The hon. gentleman intimated his intention of voting against the motion.

Mr. HELY rose to remark briefly concerning an appointment which he was charged with having sought for a relation. He thought it was in October last his brother-in-law, who was a paymaster in the navy, arrived from England on twelve months' leave. He told Mr. Hely that if he could get an appointment in the colony he would be able to remain. He asked him to introduce him to the head of the Government, and he (Mr. Hely) accordingly wrote notes, saying if they had anything to give away he should be glad of something being done for Mr. Drew. Shortly after that, Mr. Mann or Mr. Donaldson gave him an appointment in the Railway office, and some months afterwards, i.e., about three months since, he (Mr. Hely) heard from Captain Moriarty or Mr. Darvall that Mr. Drew had been appointed secretary to the Pilot Board. He did not see why the hon. gentleman (the member for Sydney) should call his veracity in question, as he had done in the newspaper report.

The SPEAKER ruled that the newspaper reports could not be referred to.

Mr. HELY understood the hon. gentleman to say he gave an unqualified denial to the statement of Mr. Piddington, having no grounds for doing so. He was happy to say his character would bear favourable comparison with that of the hon. gentleman, and he did not see why any hon. gentleman should call another's truth in question. The hon. gentleman seemed to think that no member of this House but himself had any right to appropriate any of the loaves and fishes. He (Mr. Hely) thought the hon. gentleman wanted to secure the lion's share for himself, perhaps. Well, last evening his hon. colleague again took him to task. He understood him to say again that he was well informed the statement was true of which he had already given a denial. Perhaps it was not necessary for him to say he reiterated the statement he had before made. The hon. gentleman also said that perhaps he (Mr. Hely) thought it was making a legitimate use of his seat in that House to vote for the sake of gaining patronage. He might only say the hon. gentleman was very much mistaken if he believed him (Mr. Hely) capable of anything of the kind. He thought he had voted with the Opposition on many important questions. With regard to the question before the House, he thought they were something in the same position as the question of the two-thirds clause and nominee Upper House during the general elections—that was, rather threadbare. With regard to the latter, he thought the Ministry had laid themselves open to censure. As to the appointments of Pockley and Drew he would say nothing; and, as to the Commission of the Peace, it was as lame a production as could have been devised. But the question was, whether, had the gentlemen of the Opposition been in power, would a better Commission have been framed? He did not pin his faith on the sleeve of any man. He thought, if possible, to find a better Ministry, but not in that House. He should like to see a Ministry which would not be subject to the evils of a factious Opposition.

Mr. ROBERTSON wished to allude to an incidental matter which had arisen in this debate. It was an expression from the hon. member for Murrumbidgee (Mr. George Macleay), in reference to the hon. member for Maitland (Mr. Weekes). The hon. gentleman had said Mr. Weekes was satisfied with the explanations offered by the Government. He had said nothing of the kind, but had made a very different statement. Now what Mr. Weekes said was, that he was not satisfied with the present motion, but would have been prepared to vote against the Government in a more general manner. With reference to the appointment to the commercial agency, his hon. friend the Minister of Finance had furnished the House with a list of the names of the firms applied to. These were doubtless all highly respectable firms, but he had had a list put into his hands of others equally as respectable, such as Brierley, Dean, and Co., Ebsworth and Co., Prince, Bray, Ogg, and Co., Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., and numerous others. Seeing that they had all these here, whether or no they were as respectable as those which had been applied to, he had no hesitation in saying that the people of the country would not be satisfied with the way in which this appointment had been made. He held that such appointments should be submitted for public competition by tender. He considered that the Government, in applying only to those firms which they did, had in a measure cast an aspersion on all the other firms in the colony. He now came to the Commission of the Peace. His hon. friend the hon. member for Sydney had been blamed for having left the letters marked private and confidential in his office when he resigned the Premiership. But he thought his hon. friend was exonerated from any further blame in this matter than was attributable to the hon. member who had preferred this charge. The hon. the Attorney-General, he thought, had made a most lame and impotent defence. He would have to testify to the cause of the Government better than he then did before he asked whether hon. gentlemen on the Opposition side would be prepared thoughtlessly to strike off gentlemen from the Commission. Hon. gentlemen opposite should have ascertained whether persons were improperly on the Commission, and if so, to have left them out from the new Commission, and not have subjected hon. members on the Opposition benches to the painful duty of assailing their characters. In answer to the question, whether the Commission of the Peace had been framed on a political basis or not, one hon. member of the Government, the Premier, had said that such had not been the case, whilst another hon. member of the Government, the Minister of Finance, said that it was perfectly ridiculous to suppose that such had not been the case. Now, of these two statements, on which the House was to rely. He believed that the principle enunciated by the Premier was wrong, yet he believed that the opposite had been the one that had been acted upon, and that political consideration had entered into the framing the Commission of the Peace. He proposed, by mentioning the names of a few persons, to show that it had been so. He proposed, before sitting down, to show two things: first, that the Government had been carried on by the present administration under a kind of family compact; and next that the Commission of the Peace had been framed on political considerations. From the list of names that had been placed in his hands by the hon member for Northumberland and Hunter, Mr. Scott, they found these facts. 1st. That Mr. Weekes had recommended one gentleman to the Commission of the Peace, and that his recommendation had not been attended to; that Mr. Piddington had recommended two gentlemen, neither of whom were appointed; that Mr. Cowper had recommended eleven, of whom two only had been appointed; that Mr. Gordon had recommended ten, of whom two only had been appointed; that Mr. Jones had recommended seven, of whom only one had been selected; and that Mr. Richardson had recommended four, of whom one only had been appointed. These gentlemen were all members of the Opposition, and he would now turn to those gentlemen who were supporters of the Government, and look at how they had fared. He found, then, that Mr. Bowman had recommended three gentlemen, two of whom had been selected; that Mr. Cox had named two, both of whom had been appointed; that Mr. Buckley had recommended three, all of whom had been appointed; that Mr. Suttor had nominated six, five of whom had been appointed; that Mr. Osborne had named thirteen, of whom—(Mr. DONALDSON: "That is Mr. Cowper's list that the hon. member quotes from.")—What cared he whose list it was. Mr. Cowper had not appointed the gentlemen, they had been appointed by the hon. members now holding office. What the list showed was, that about ten to one of the appointments had been made on the recommendation of hon. members on the Treasury benches. (Mr. SUTTOR: "The hon. member is mistaken. I recommended seven gentlemen, and six were appointed, so that his information is not correct.") He cared very little for that. All that he wished now was to allude to one district, that which he represented, and which was considered such a very radical one that hon. members on the Treasury Benches seemed to show alarm at the very utterance of its name. He would allude solely to the Hunter District, and was prepared to assert that the recommendation of the Government supporters had been complied with in at least five instances to one only of those of the Opposition side of the House. But the question was who were the men that had been left out, as compared with those who had been placed in the Commission. For his own part, he would assert that the men who had been left off the Commission were without exception the most respectable, the most intelligent, and the best known of any men in the country, and were far before any of those recommended and appointed by the other side of the House. Many of these men who had been recommended and rejected were men who had been thirty years in the country—were old and respected residents, who had the confidence of their neighbours—but unfortunately the majority of them had opposed Mr. Thomson's Government, and their names had been left out. Any person who was acquainted with the interior of the country, must known the names that he was about to mention, and must know that they were entitled to confidence and respect. What would they say to the name of Richard Pringle? and who, that knew the interior, but would say that he was as intelligent and respectable a man as could be found. Then again, there was Mr. W. Dangar, a respectable and wealthy man, and one of the oldest inhabitants of the part of the country were he resided; and was it to be considered possible that his name should not be known, when he was the brother of a man so lately a member of that House? Then there was Alexander Dodds—what possible objection could there have been to him? so little was there, that he was sure that had this gentleman been recommended by hon. members opposite he would have been at once appointed. Then there were E. C. Close, and James Dickson—how did it happen that they were left off? (The hon. member mentioned the names of other gentlemen omitted.) But he would particularly ask why Mr. Donald Macintyre's name had been left off? The Government must have known this gentleman, who had not only been a member of that House, but had also been in the country for the last thirty years. Then there was Mr. R. Beames, also resident in the same neighbourhood, but who had been passed over without any reason, whilst another gentleman, against whom however he had no cause of complaint, except, perhaps, that he was too young, had been appointed. And what would the House say, when he told hon. members that previously to this gentleman's appointment, two of his brothers, resident in the same district, had been placed in the Commission, as had been the father also. He would tell the House what he had seen. He had seen the second son sitting on the Bench, trying a case against his father's servant, in which his father was the complainant. The elder brother was prosecuting, and he (Mr. R.) saw produced by the defendant a discharge, signed "J. W. Bowman," the name of the gentleman sitting on the Bench, who thus showed that he was his father's superintendent, and ought not to have taken a seat on the Bench to deal with such a case. When he saw this case he became aware that no government ought to allow so many members of one family to be on the Commission of the Peace, especially when all residing in the one district. He was not going to assail this family—father and sons were all highly respectable, and were in fact intimate friends of his own; but that was no reason why he should be precluded from following out the line of his duty; or that these gentlemen should be thrust into the Commission of the Peace in so loose a manner. When such men as Beames and Macintyre were passed over, and young men like Mr. Bowman appointed, he could not hesitate in declaring that an injustice had been done. In these cases, the Government could not shrink behind their usual excuse, by saying that they did not know of these gentlemen, since their names could not but be known to hon. gentlemen, whilst every chance of sheltering themselves in this respect had been removed, by his (Mr. R's) having brought their names prominently under the notice of the Government. He would wish it to be particularly understood that he did not in any way assail the personal character of the Messrs. Bowman. Mr. Bowman senior had been his father's friend many years ago, and the sons had been his own most intimate friends from childhood; but he felt that his duty to the country compelled him to bring the matter under the notice of the House, and to mention their names as he had done. This was not all, for there were other names that he had to bring forward, names that he was sure would astonish—

Mr. DARVALL asked where this circumstance the honorable member had alluded to had happened, and when.

Mr. ROBERTSON: It had occurred on the Bench at Muswellbrook. Mr. J. H. Bettington and Mr. Keys were on the bench at the same time, and in his (Mr. R.'s) presence remonstrated with Mr. Bowman for sitting on the bench during the hearing of, and taking a part in, a case in which he and his family were connected. The exact time he could not remember, but as he had alluded to the circumstance at the late general election, it must have occurred before that.

Mr. DARVALL: The hon. member would have done better to have brought the matter prominently forward at the time it occurred.

Mr. ROBERTSON continued. The hon. the Attorney-General has just said that this was a matter which should have been reported to the Government at the time it occurred, but what opportunity was so good as when a new Commission was to be framed. At one time they were charged by their hon. friends opposite with attacking them too soon, before they had got time to prepare their measure, and again they were charged with attacking them too late.

Mr. DARVALL said the hon. member misunderstood him: he meant to say that the impropriety alluded to ought to have been brought under public notice at the time it occurred.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the impropriety was on the part of the Government in placing a parcel of boys in the Commission of the Peace. He unhesitatingly and fearlessly asserted, that in the district alluded to, three of the persons appointed ought not to have been put in the Commission of the Peace, and entirely irrespective of the charges the Government ought to have known as much. The honorable member opposite did not attempt to exonerate the Government from the charge he was bringing against them; and this, too, he asserted that the commission had been got up under political influences. He mentioned these things merely to show that these three young gentlemen's appointments were unnecessary, while there were other gentlemen possessing far higher claims, and better fitted in every respect for the position. He was surprised that the honorable member for Finance and Trade should have been hardy enough to make an admission in that House, to the effect, that political considerations were allowed to enter into the formation of the Commission of the Peace. This was a pitiable and contemptible admission for an hon. member on the Ministerial benches to have made. If the magistracy were to be appointed in this manner, it would be far better for them to fall back on the elective principle for the appointment of magistrates. As to Mr. George Bowman, the father of the young men to whom he had alluded, than whom there was not a more respectable or upright man in the country, one of 40 years' standing, he (Mr. Bowman) had not himself been put in the Commission of the Peace till he had become a supporter of the Thomson Government. If then these three were not political appointments, he was at a loss to know what were. He did not understand what the honorable the Premier meant the other evening when he (Mr. Parker), addressing him, asked him if he was to recommend a drunkard as a fitting person to be entrusted with the Commission of the Peace, was he to suppose that the recommendation would be acceded to, unless indeed the honorable member insinuated that he or any of the honorable members were likely to recommend any persons that were drunkards. If that was not the meaning to be deduced from that statement he would like to know what the honorable member's meaning was, and the proper meaning the honorable member was bound to give. He had recommended eleven gentlemen to the Government as fitting persons to be placed on the list of the new Commission, and of these eleven gentlemen, only two had voted for him at the general election. That was a proof that he had not at all even studied political influences in his recommendation to the Government, although the Minister of Finance and Trade said that in making out the list he was influenced by the idea of strengthening his political power. He would submit to his constituents, and to the country at large the names of the gentlemen he had recommended, and he would say that he was not ashamed of them. Every one of them were persons that would be elected if the magistracy was appointed on the elective principle, and he would also fearlessly assert that if the hon. and learned member the Attorney-General, or the members of the Government had been acquainted with those gentlemen, they would without hesitation have placed them on the Commission. The hon. member then read the names of the gentlemen whom he had recommended, as follows: Messrs. William Dangar, William Forsythe, William John Black, Donald M'Intyre of Kuyuga, Donald M'Intyre of Bairnmoore, M. H. Hall, John H. Cox, Edward Fletcher Marney, Joseph Cooper, Alexander Brodie (whose name, at the request of the gentleman himself, was withdrawn), and David Watt. Those gentlemen, if appointed, would have done credit to the country and to the Government. Amongst them there were no brothers-in-law, or nephews, or family connections, in any way. He had not sought to advance his friends on the one hand, or strengthen the political party with whom he acted on the other. Now he would advert to the state of the country as to the distribution of magistrates. In the district of Murrurundi, where were three constables and a clerk, a court-house, lock-up, and all the paraphernalia of a bench, there was only one magistrate. He did not know the reason of this, unless, indeed, it was that all the people in that district voted for him. He had asked the reason of this, but the honorable member opposite had evaded the question, and he was therefore entitled to assume the cause which, as he said before, was, that the people of the district had all voted for him at the general election. The district of Murrurundi was very large, containing some 1000 inhabitants, and yet there were only three magistrates in it—two of them were squatters who were absent for months at a time, and a third, Mr. Waldon, an old gentleman, who never sat. The consequence of this state of things was, that frequently for months there was no court of petty sessions held in the district. He had represented the matter time after time to the Government, but without effect. In this case, as in the other, he made no objection, he took no exception to the three gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace. They were highly suitable persons. But he did take exception to the conduct of the Government, who refused to place other gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace; and when they knew that that district was sometimes three months without any magistrate. He was entitled to know why this happened, why these police districts were left without a magistrate. He believed it was because, out of the seventy-eight electors at Merriwa, only five had voted against him. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") He believed the gentlemen were excluded from being put in the Commission of the Peace for Merriwa on his account. He contended that while the Government were bound to choose they were bound to appoint some magistrates to this district. Then there was the other matter which had been alluded to by the hon. member (Mr. G. Lang.) He told them that in the district connected with the Murrumbidgee there were forty-eight magistrates. He should like to know how there were forty-eight magistrates at Murrumbidgee and none at Merriwa, and only three at Murrurundi, unless it was for the influence of those gentlemen who gave every support to the present Ministry. He said he challenged any one to take exception to one of the names which he had handed to the hon. Attorney-General. Let the hon. member see if he could pick a hole in the character of any of them.

Mr. DARVALL said he had no doubt they were all very good names.

Mr. ROBERTSON would like to know why none of them were included in the Commission of the Peace. He believed that some of them were the particular friends of the hon. member.

Mr. DARVALL did not know any reason why they should not be put in the Commission.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Only that they voted for him. (Hear hear.)

Mr. DARVALL said the Government had no such motive. These things were too small to be considered by the Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON continued: He thought he gave the honorable member (the Colonial Secretary) every consideration before he mentioned this matter. It was after he had written him a letter and spoken to him of the difficulties of obtaining the services of any magistrate in the district. He had forwarded petitions to him, and lastly he had given him the opportunity of answering the question put to him. If the honorable member still refused him an answer, he had a right to presume he had no reason to give. By the course pursued by some of the honorable members and some gentlemen on the other side whom he expected to take a different course, he was surprised to find, while they would be prepared to condemn the Government on their general policy, they say they (the Opposition) ought to have assailed the Address. While they said privately—half-a-dozen of them had privately mentioned to him their dissatisfaction on this matter—while they admitted that they (the Opposition) were right, they were disinclined to give their vote on this question because the general policy of the Government was not assailed. He could not for the life of him understand the reason why those gentlemen took this course. Surely if they admitted the Government were highly to blame in this matter, and desired their general condemnation, that was not a reason why they should not vote for a specific condemnation. There was one matter which he had almost forgotten: the hon. member the Premier said, in the district he came from the majority of the magistrates were opposed to him. He was really surprised the hon. member was not better acquainted with his constituents. He held in his hand a list, and he thought he would find the reverse was the case, and that there was enormous preponderance against his statement. Not only that, but this preponderance was increased because, out of the five new appointments, four of them were his political supporters. (Hear, hear.) In the old list of magistrates for Parramatta, the names of the members of the Bench were Mr. M'Dougal, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Downes, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Blaxland, and Mr. Charles Blaxland. The hon. member might congratulate himself if he did not already know it, that these were all his political supporters. On the other hand there were only three gentlemen against him, Mr. Byrnes and the two Messrs. Oakes. Of the five new appointments, four were in his favour and one against him, and that was Mr. William Byrnes. He took exception to the political bias which guided these appointments. He said that other men of different opinions as well as those of the opinion of the hon. member should have been put in the Commission of the Peace. He said even of the new appointments, the majority was on the side of the Premier. How came it that Mr. Byrnes was appointed?—why it was promised to him by Mr. Manning long before the Parker Administration was formed, therefore he thought they could take no credit to themselves for this appointment. They found all the new magistrates at Parramatta, except Mr. W. Byrnes, were in favour of Mr. Parker's policy, and the hon. member had increased this majority by the appointment of Mr. Darvall as Police Magistrate of Parramatta. They would find that the state of the poll stood thus, nine to three in favour of the hon. member in the old Commission; and, according to the new one, it was thirteen to four. With facts like these staring them in the face, the hon. member the Premier had come down to the House and made the statement which he had alluded to.

Mr. PARKER asked the hon. member how many of those magistrates were electors for the town of Parramatta?

Mr. ROBERTSON: He knew this as a fact; and it was sufficient for his purpose, that thirteen of those gentlemen who were appointed to revise the electoral list were friendly to him, while four were opposed to him. The hon. Attorney-General had been pleased to say that hon. members on this side were striving for places. He regretted he was not able to compliment the hon. member on his speech on that occasion; certainly it was not like his usual speeches, which were generally very gratifying to him, for their high tenor and eloquence, and the amusing tone with which the hon. member dealt with every matter that came before them. But when they heard the hon. member talk of this strife for place he should like to know from the hon. member what hon. members opposite meant by it. What was their claim for place more than that of the hon. members on this side of the House? If hon. members on this side were guilty of recklessness in seeking for place, hon. members on the other side were guilty of recklessness in holding place. Hon. members on this side held by their opinions; they were not driven from their opinions, in this House, but they had held by their convictions. And he said they endeavoured to obtain the seats of the hon. members opposite in order to give force to their opinions. He did think that hon. members who had shown so great a tenacity for office, and who had taken up the Two-thirds Amendment Bill, and who, last session, said there was no necessity for electoral reform, now came down with this reform—and who had, in a hundred different instances, shown their determination to hold their places—should be the last to upbraid honorable members on this side of the House in the manner they had done. He hoped they would hear no more of this insulting talk. What was the reason why the honorable member for Sydney—who had spent 14 years in the House, and who had served the country for 14 years—what was the reason he should not expect some day to arrive at the position the hon. member opposite now sat in. Why should not the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs (Mr. Murray), who had spent a longer period in this Chamber, expect to sit on these benches and to carry out the principles which he so ably maintained? What reason was there why the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland (Mr. Martin)—the ablest man in the country—should not expect to sit in the seat which the hon. member (Mr. Darvall) so dominantly occupied and now sat. He asserted that every one of these gentlemen had well earned their spurs of this House. It was not for the hon. member (Mr. Darvall) or any hon. member to deny their right to continually battle for the places which they now occupied, even although the end might be their coming into these seats. When they were told, as they had been told, that it was not the time to put the country into a state of agitation by the strife and conflict of a general election, he was not prepared to consent to any such principle as this. He cared not for the strife and inconvenience that might arise to the country, to gain the great principles which were now involved. Their forefathers had fought up to their knees in blood for the liberties of their country and themselves; and would they disgrace their descent by not asserting those liberties because, forsooth, it might put the country to some small inconvenience. For seventy years this colony had been in a state of serfdom, and would they not now assert their right to govern themselves? (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He thought, too, looking at the antecedents of the gentlemen who occupied the benches on the other side of the chair, that those who sat on the left side of the chair were best entitled to the confidence of the House. The cause which the leading members of the Opposition had uniformly adopted, had identified them with the interests of the country. What was there in the present Government that it should not be upset? What had they done in the feelings and affections of the people? Was there any place in the colony where any member of the Ministry could dare to face the public against the expression of popular opinion, as unfolded on the Opposition benches. (Hear, hear, and Oh, oh, from the Ministerial benches.) The Ministers said Oh, oh, but unless in some constituency, which the Ministry, by its influence, had under its thumb, or some place far back where there was no public opinion at all, the Ministry would not dare to face the general sense of the people. Look at the very head of the Ministry, Mr. E. Deas Thomson; he remembered when he himself was a mere boy, he should have been frightened to have heard of anything like opposition to this man. But now Mr. Thomson dared not to show himself to a constituency in any part of the colony. (Hear, hear, and Oh, oh.) He would like to know if this was not the time, when would be the time to shake off this old man of the sea? If they were ever to get rid of him, was not this the time? Then the question was, how they could get rid of him? They had furnished him with the gourd from which to drink and enjoy himself; but the draught was not strong enough. They had filled the gourd, or the purse, with sovereigns; they had offered liberal pensions to be paid by the colony from year to year, but it all would not do; the old man of the sea had got his seat on the shoulders of the country too secure, and he would not be shaken off. (Hear, hear.) He was not satisfied, and he was quite sure the country would never be satisfied, while such things as these were admitted, or while the hon. member he had alluded to was in reality at the head of the Government. Then again it was urged that they ought to give the Ministry a chance of introducing the liberal measures they had proposed. But he would ask them what guarantee they had that the Ministry would introduce these measures?—what guarantee they had that they would be of the liberal character professed in his Excellency's speech? Apart from the family compact which seemed to have been made, and the desire of patronage which it was evident the Ministers wished to retain, he must say that he distrusted their intentions, and would place no confidence in the measures they had promised until they were laid on the table. (Hear.) He did not wish to asperse the character of Ministers individually. No doubt, they were as honourable as any other set of men in that House, but they would not dare to meet the great mass of the people of the country; they were not, he believed, prepared to meet the people in that way which the spirit of the age indicated, and he was quite sure that the people had no confidence in them as reformers; and it was because his conviction was fixed on this point, that he should vote for any motion on which the present Ministry might possibly be thrown out. Then what was the other argument used? That the other Government did not satisfy the House and the country. But what was there in this argument? If the late Government did not suit the country, let them choose another. They might, he believed, well find men in the country, and even in that House, who would be able to form a strong Government, and, commanding the confidence of the country, be able to carry on the business to its satisfaction. And if in the attempt this Council should fail, he saw no reason to despair, or to look only to the present Government for aid and rescue. He believed, let the Government, or that House, fail as it might, the great heart of the country was right—that it was capable of selecting men capable of carrying out the great business of the country, and such men as would meet the approval of the country. The people would assert their right, do what they would to repress them. The experience of all countries and all ages was against the belief that popular feeling would not assert its right, for the great heart of the people would recognise what was just, and would not fail to give expression to its opinion.

Mr. BOWMAN, in explanation of what had been said in reference to the appointment of the sons of his brother to the magistracy, would beg to say that the main objection taken seemed to be in regard to their youth. Now he would say that the oldest of these sons was 32, the second 31, and the third 29 years of age. They were all married, and were living on their own estates.

Mr. ROBERTSON had not objected on account of youth, but on account of their being three members of one family. He thought ascribing it to youth was the most considerate way in which he could censure these appointments.

Mr. BOWMAN: The hon. member had objected to the appointment of these three young men because they were mere boys.

Mr. MARKS observed that as the motion before the House had been brought forward by two of the leading members of the Opposition, and as he was in the habit of voting with those gentlemen, it was only right perhaps that he should offer some reasons for the course he was about to take. The seconder of the motion had distinctly avowed that the question at issue was not a party one, and that it ought to be treated exclusively upon its merits. He agreed with this view of the case; indeed he did not think they had such a thing as a regularly organised party in the House, and he believed moreover that until they had such parties, Government would never be carried on with the requisite efficiency. At present, although he frequently voted with the Opposition, he reserved to himself a perfect right to act independently, but at the same time he had no hesitation in saying that if a party were formed upon some firm and well-defined basis, with a liberal and intelligible code of political principles, he should be most willing to join it, as he was persuaded that it was only from party action the Government of the country could receive stability and efficiency. He saw no prospect at present of such a political organisation, though he believed the nucleus of a party was to be found on the left of the chair. He

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believed, however, judging from certain indications, that it was more than probable before such a party could be formed that the honorable members on the right of the chair would be found on the opposite side, nor did he care how soon. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he thought no Government ought to be opposed except upon its measures, and he was inclined to think that the present Government objected to opposition when there was any important political principle to act upon. They had a right to a fair field and no favour, and he thought that was all they expected. (Hear, hear, from the Government benches.) It was not to be expected that in the first session of an entirely new Legislature and new Constitution, the members of Government could be thoroughly up in the routine of their official duties, and for this reason he was disposed to judge with a liberal spirit of their past shortcomings, and to be guided in his future conduct by their measures. With regard to the question more immediately under discussion, he must say that the appointment of the two late Commissioners, Messrs. Rae and Darvall were most injudicious and improper appointments. He said this without at all impugning their inherent qualifications for the offices they now filled, the duties of which he believed were discharged with regular efficiency. The reason he objected to their appointment had reference to their conduct whilst holding the office of City Commissioners. The inquiry which took place last session proved that the City Commissioners were guilty not only of inefficiency, but of great neglect in the discharge of their duties. Now he did not object to them on account of their inefficiency, as he never expected that gentlemen of their habits of life would be qualified to deal with those practical matters with which tradesmen and professional men alone could be supposed to be familiar, but he thought he had a right to object to them on the ground of their culpable neglect, which it was proved had occasioned serious losses to the city, and in all probability would have occasioned much greater losses, had it not been for the judicious enquiry instituted by that House. The result of that enquiry, as they all knew, was the substitution of the present Corporation for the late City Commissioners, who, under these circumstances, left the public service with damaged characters. Such being the case, he did not think the appointment of these gentlemen to high and important offices was at all calculated to have the effect of a good example on future administrations. In saying this, he did not for one moment wish to cast an imputation on their honour as gentlemen, or to question the efficiency with which they performed their present duties. As for the charges brought forward by his friends against the appointment to the Trinity Board, he thought they were based upon nothing but the baseless fabric of rumour, and, as such, were deserving of little or no consideration. With regard to the new Commission of the Peace, which was the matter more immediately under discussion, he confessed it was far from satisfactory to his mind, but yet he was at a loss to conceive how it could have been otherwise, considering the number of the appointments and the delicate and difficult nature of the task which the Government had to perform. He believed that if the united wisdom of that House had been called upon to frame a Commission, it would have failed to produce one which would give complete satisfaction. It was said that two of the names that he had applied for were on the list, and this was a partiality of the most blamable kind. This was one matter connected with the appointments which had been spoken of in a most disparaging manner. Now, honorable members of that House, in treating this subject in that way, were doing great injustice to the individuals whose names had come under their notice, and he would say that those men were of the highest character, of whom he could affirm they would bear comparison with a similar number of gentlemen chosen from any part of the colony. Those hon. gentlemen had gone out of their way in speaking of them in the way they did, as it could have no effect upon the question then at issue. The most sweeping charges had been made against the whole body of the magistracy of the colony; but he would most certainly say that the body of magistrates of this colony had the entire confidence of the public. When hon. gentlemen scrutinised so severely the competency of the gentlemen belonging to the Commission of the Peace, did it not occur to them that if so much was required to fit a gentleman for the magistracy, how much more was it required to make him efficient to become a member of that House? Then, he would ask, would not many feel their own insufficiency who had spoken prejudicially of those men during the present discussion? He thought if they had looked upon the matter in that light, which was not unreasonable, there would not have been so many stones thrown. He would not say that there were not many appointments made for which Ministers were to blame, but, when taking a liberal and general view of the subject, he must say he could not agree with the motion of the hon. member for Sydney. He thought there was not sufficient ground upon which to go to the country, but when that time should arrive when such steps were necessary, he would say that, if a party could be formed more in accordance with his views, he would effect a transposition, and until that was done he should vote against the motion, without regard to consequences.

Mr. GORDON said he did intend to have given his views on the present question more extensively; but he thought it would be advisable now that they should be as brief as possible, for he might say, to use a familiar expression, that hon. gentlemen preceding him had taken the wind out of his sails, and left him nothing to say. However, with regard to the appointments, he thought that all that could be said had been put before the House; and especially the matters relative to the appointments of Mr. Darvall, Mr. Drew and Captain Pockley had been completely exhausted. He could not understand what the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had been aiming at, for he found that after enumerating many unsatisfactory appointments with which he disagreed, he expressed approval of them entirely. Now, he (Mr. Gordon) thought there was quite sufficient matter for censure and disapprobation to induce him to give his vote against the Ministry for the part they had taken in selecting these gentlemen for those appointments. There was one matter to which he would refer in reference to some of the remarks concerning an appointment in the Native Police. Last year the large amount of £17,000 had been voted by that House for the establishment of that force, and assuredly much responsibility rested with the Administration in seeing that the proper amount of service was rendered for that expenditure of the public money; but the gentleman opposite had now told them that he had nothing to do with those appointments. It had also been said that the matter of making the appointments in that force had been left in the hands of Mr. Sandeman; but it appeared in fact that they were so, but subject to the approval of the Ministry; and it could not be overlooked by any reader of the papers that those appointments were the source of much dissatisfaction. The squatters in some parts had certainly made some public exhibitions in the shape of testimonials, but testimonials at the present time were far too common to be valued as a test of the efficiency of any officer. He thought if hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House did not consider they had a duty to perform in the proper expenditure of the large sum, £17,000, for the execution of which they were liable to be called upon, he might ask where was the responsibility of their Government? They had heard the high minded boy who was made commandant of the Native Police was a most estimable youth, and had many excellent qualities; but if his whole history had been told, a different colour would have been put upon that young man's character. With regard to that appointment, it was well known that he had no acquaintance with the use of arms, or of military discipline, and any one who knew the duties required from that force would acknowledge that such were indispensable in a commandant. Was it not necessary that the native youth of this colony should receive some amount of information and practice in military matters, and he would ask what effort had been made for that purpose? Why the whole responsibility was got rid of, and though the gentleman who was appointed to give the necessary instruction to the volunteers of the colony, after the termination of his duties in that capacity, was promised an appointment in that corps, which would have been highly suited to his abilities, after giving up his business in the city, and removing to the inconvenience of his family, his claims were not considered sufficient. This gentleman (Mr. Williams) had over and over again applied for employment in this corps, in order to get something on which to support his family. The whole of the appointments were filled up but those of the sub-lieutenants; one of these appointments he got, worth about £150 a year, out of which he had to support his family. This gentleman, who was known to many in that House to bear the highest character, and to be possessed of satisfactory testimonials, was not appointed, but a young lad was put over his head, and he was obliged to take a secondary position. The whole affair had been evidently left in the hands of Mr. Sandeman, a member of that House, for whose especial benefit these appointments appeared to have been created, and for whom especially the Native Police Force in that locality would appear to have been established, as his stations occupy a large portion of the north-eastern frontiers of the colony, and for which the £17,000 was placed upon the Estimates. Was that a state of things to be tolerated? With regard to the Commission of the Peace, so much had been said about it that he would not trouble the House at great length on that topic. That the appointments were of a political character he thought had been sufficiently established. Of the thirty-two appointed for Sydney, twenty-eight were known to be the friends and supporters of the present Ministry. The matter of the hon. member for East Camden had been so often referred to that it was unnecessary for him to dwell long upon that. East Camden, numbering about 1478 electors, got twenty-four magistrates, whereas the Northumberland Boroughs, numbering some 1656, got only one. The electors of the Northumberland Boroughs would, doubtless, feel under a great obligation to the present Ministry. But the thing had been so ably referred to that he would abstain from further remarks upon it. Now, they had been appealed to by the Attorney-General, as jurymen, to give their verdict according to the evidence adduced. He for one would give his verdict against the present Ministry. He would admit that there were strong mitigating circumstances in their favour, as they were more likely to patronise their friends than their enemies. He thought that whatever Ministry were in power they would not be able to please everybody. He did not think that was a proper time to bring forward the motion before them. The worst feature of the motion was, that it would establish a precedent injurious to the future welfare of the country. He believed the principles of that motion, if satisfactorily advocated and established, would fetter the operations of succeeding Ministries, and prove dangerous to the country. While he should vote against the Ministry, he wished it to be understood that he was not of opinion that the Ministers had used their patronage corruptly; but at the same time, he thought they had not exculpated themselves from the charge of having used it for political purposes. One thing he would refer to before sitting down, and he did so with considerable pain, for he must say he had listened to the hon. member for the North Eastern Boroughs the previous night with considerable pain, to hear him accusing a gentleman, a friend of his, who he believed quite incapable of acting as had been attributed to him. He (Mr. Gordon) did protest against that House being made the arena, under shelter of its privileges, for making sweeping charges against persons out of doors—persons who could not meet them there—accusing them of crimes and misdemeanours which, if they were convicted of them, ought to prevent their holding offices of honour. He would state the facts of the case in vindication of the gentleman assailed. The hon. member and the gentleman accused occupied stations joining each other. There had been ever since 1845 or 1846, a dispute about the boundaries of these runs, and this dispute had only been settled recently by arbitration, in favour of his friend Taylor. Now the hon. gentleman said he had received the information to which he attached so much importance from an intelligent blackfellow. "*Nagaghe*," he believed, was this blackfellow's word for what he communicated. Now he found that what this blackfellow said, was an accusation of cattle stealing against Mr. Taylor.

The SPEAKER objected to the quotations about to be submitted.

Mr. GORDON said, his object in quoting was to show that such a document as that to which he was about to refer should never have been in existence at all. Upon the information of the blackfellow the hon. member thought proper to send to Mr. Lapton, whose stock was said to have been stolen. The hon. member took upon himself the functions of informer and prosecutor, and not only that, but the papers relating to the case were taken away from the police office. Now it would be borne in mind that this gentleman was not brought up for cattle stealing. According to slaughtering regulations he was bound to have the hide in question hanging for a certain number of days on his premises. Owing to a number of scraps having been cut off, only about half the hide was produced, and this happened not to contain the brand which it was so necessary to preserve, and therefore the party on whom was found this portion of a hide was fined £10. The penalty, however, was not inflicted, but the order was impounded. Now it was surprising to him (Mr. Gordon) that the hon. member should go into that House and prefer a charge of stealing against a gentleman who had never been accused of it.

Mr. PARKER said he could give his unqualified contradiction to the statement with regard to the appointment alluded to in connection with the Native Police. It was not from Mr. Sandeman's recommendation that the appointments were made.

Mr. GORDON rose to state that he saw letters to Mr. Sandeman, and also to Captain Wickham, and Captain Wickham's letter referred the matter to Mr. Sandeman.

Mr. BUCKLEY said that when the motion was put on the paper he thought that the movers would have proved something against the Government; but nothing had been proved against them, and he for one would never be a party to a Government, or the members of a Government, being slandered. He admitted that little had been done for the good of the country, but, then, the fault lay with the Opposition, and not with the Ministry.

Mr. JONES said that the facts which had been adduced were not such as justified him in voting for the resolution; for such a resolution should be brought forward only as the last resource. If a resolution of want of confidence were brought forward, he would have understood it, and it would have been open to honorable members to vote either way. He would refer to some of the appointments, and he would afterwards refer to the Commission of the Peace. As to the Solicitor-General, he would assert that it was the right of the Crown to appoint ministers, and that House had no right to dictate to the Crown who were to be its responsible ministers. Thus it was that he did not find fault with the present Government for their appointments. Then, in reference to Mr. Rae and Mr. Darvall, he could not say that he found fault with those appointments. The outcry that had arisen, both in that House and out of it, against the City Commissioners, had arisen solely from the consciousness that prevailed on both sides of the House that they had utterly failed to do that which had been expected from them; and whilst he was not prepared to say that they had been guilty of anything that should shut them out for all future time from office, he certainly did not think that there was anything in the circumstances that should give them a claim to office before others. He must also say that the anxiety the Ministry had evinced to provide these gentlemen with official appointments, whilst other applicants against whom nothing appeared had been overlooked, did not to his mind prove that the Ministry had exercised their power either judiciously or rightly. A great deal of stress had been laid upon a report that had been last session brought up from a committee appointed to enquire and examine into the working of the City Commissioners' department. There were certainly some extenuations offered for the conduct of the Commissioners in that report, as adopted by the House; but honorable members would remember that whilst a majority of the House had hesitated about adopting one clause of the report distinctly affirming that the Commissioners were unfit for the office they held, there had been no hesitation whatever about adopting the remainder of that report, and amongst other portions of it was this—"That the money of the city had been wasted by the officers of the Commission, through the misplaced confidence reposed in them by the Commissioners, officers whom they themselves had appointed, and for whose acts they were responsible." This report had been maintained by evidence in every respect, especially going to show that the Commissioners had not exercised proper supervision over their officers, and had neglected to check their accounts, as if they had done so, there were so many gross and palpable errors therein that they could not have failed to have perceived them. Gentlemen like these, who had so evidently failed by their own neglect in the duties entrusted to them, were certainly not those who should have a preferent claim to any office that might be at the disposal of the Government. This was the charge then that he brought against the Ministry. In framing that report he had never for an instant deemed that these Commissioners should be held to be for ever after excluded from taking official situations, because in the course of that enquiry nothing had come to his knowledge to induce him to question for a moment the honour and integrity of those gentlemen, or to lead him to object to their appointment to any office for which they might have been especially fitted or qualified; but there was this against them, that they had been unfaithful servants of the public, in not exercising that due diligence in the dispensation of the public funds that those whom they served had a right to expect from them. Moreover, he took exception to the appointment of Mr. Darvall to the Police Magistracy at Parramatta on another account. That gentleman could have had no claim upon the Government for any such an office, since he had been compelled, through unfortunate circumstances, to resign his seat at the Commission. This at once did away with any claim this gentleman might otherwise have had upon the Government, because he would have been equally compelled to resign, even if that report had not been adopted and his brother Commissioners had been kept in office. Therefore it was that he said that this appointment had been a most unseemly one—most unseemly that any gentleman should be raised to an important judicial office immediately after passing through the Insolvent Court. To his mind it would have only been what was due to public propriety that that gentleman should at least have been required to have remained for some time out of office, to have gone through a kind of social quarantine, to have purged him from anything doubtful that might cling to him from the process he had undergone. He must say that when he heard the speech of the mover of this resolution, Mr. Cowper, and also that of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, he had thought that the case—the most damning against the Government—was that of the appointment of Mr. Garnet as Registrar of the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay. This appointment, it appeared, had been made by the honorable the Attorney-General, not from any high or great public motive, but solely because the applicant happened to be a friend of some friend of the hon. and learned member. The appointment was one that it appeared required very considerable legal knowledge, but this it appeared the gentleman in question did not possess. Neither had the Government met this matter in the most satisfactory manner. He could not in fact gather from what had been said in his speech by the hon. and learned Attorney-General, whether the appointment had actually been made or not, or whether, if made, it had taken effect; and he had in fact understood from the speech of the hon. member for Finance and Trade, that the appointment had not taken effect. Last night, however, the hon. and learned Attorney-General had said that the appointment had taken effect, and had also been confirmed, but that the gentleman in question had refused to accept it. (Mr. DARVALL: "I said it had been all but accepted.") He must say that this gentleman was unfit for the office from his want of the requisite legal knowledge demanded by the office, more particularly when there were so many other applicants for the office, all admirably fitted by their attainments to fulfil its duties. On this case the Government had failed to give a satisfactory explanation. He would not trouble the House by referring to any other case, except one, and that was that of Beneraft. Here there were special grounds of complaint against the Government, more particularly with reference to the cases of Messrs. Rae and Darvall. These gentlemen had been provided for almost immediately upon their offices being abolished, whilst poor Mr. Beneraft had been cast adrift upon the world without anything being done for him, solely because it had been thought advisable that his office should be done away with. His claims were set aside in favour of others not having the same right to consideration that he had. Now, if the Government were so very anxious to provide as a matter of equity for those whose offices were abolished, why had not something been done for this gentleman, in place of making provision for a stranger? No doubt the most important portion of the question upon which the House was called to give an opinion was that which charged the Government with having improperly exercised its functions in the appointments to the Commission of the Peace. A clear case had no doubt been made out against the Ministry, that they had appointed some one or more unworthy persons; but he felt bound to say that the statements made by hon. members on his side of the House did not appear to him to justify the conclusion at which this resolution arrived. There was no doubt ample evidence to show that the lately issued Commission of the Peace was a most defective one,—that the Ministry had failed in the exercise of that diligence and in the display of that courage that a Government ought to exercise, and that the country had expected from them. The Commission was defective, inasmuch as it had neglected very many eligible men, and inasmuch as it had included others who ought more properly to have been omitted. Though he did not charge Ministers with the weightier portion of accusation made against them, yet he considered that they were open to this charge, that they had been negligent in the performance of a duty that had been expected from them, and had performed it in the most unsatisfactory manner. He could not understand how it was that the Ministry had gone through all the trouble and formality that they had done, merely to do the little they had effected, when a few supercessions and a batch of new appointments would have served all the purpose, and would have brought them to exactly the same point. All that the House had heard about the great care and attention that would be demanded for the compilation of this new Commission had resulted in this, that the country had naturally anticipated a great deal from all this talk, and that the Ministry had utterly failed to justify the expectation that had been entertained. He had felt no hesitation in speaking his mind fairly as he conceived with regard to some of the appointments, and with regard to the Commission of the Peace, and he did not think that he was precluded from doing so because he could not vote for the resolution before the House. There were many reasons why he could not vote for such a resolution as this, except on the very strongest grounds; one of these was that mentioned by the hon. member (Mr. Gordon), that, if carried, it would perhaps serve as a precedent. Such a precedent, he considered, would be most undesirable; in fact, it would be most inconvenient if a motion for upsetting a Government should be permitted to be brought forward merely because it had been unfortunate enough to make some few exceptionable appointments. He took it that, by whatever side of the House appointments might be made, there would be always some that would be objectionable, or some, at all events, to which exception might be taken; and thus, if a Ministry were to be permitted to be turned out of office, merely because some appointment of their's might be cavilled at, they might turn out Ministers half-a-dozen times every session. Also, he could not assent to the motion, because, if the House did so, the logical sequence of their agreeing to such a motion would entail not merely an impeachment but a proscription; being, in fact, a declaration that the hon. members of the present Ministry were not only unworthy to form this, but were also not to be trusted as members of any other Government in the future. He was not prepared to go to such an extent as this, and he, therefore, stopped short of giving his assent to a resolution entailing such consequences. A great deal had been said by different parties in that House. He approached this question with great delicacy and hesitation, because he had no desire to widen any breach that might occur between the members of that side of the House. But he would say that if the honorable gentlemen who had framed the resolution had done so with a desire of receiving the support of all the honorable members on that side of the House, they should have submitted to those honorable members some resolution of a more broad and comprehensive character than the one under discussion—(Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches)—some resolution that would have enabled them on various and general grounds to give them their support in passing a condemnation upon the Government. Because, while he had no doubt some hon. members on that side of the House would think that the Government was more open to condemnation on the grounds involved in the resolution than upon any others, there were others not desirous to go to the extent of a condemnation upon these particular charges, but would at the same time be willing to see honorable members opposite displaced from the Government of the country, and their place entrusted to other hands. He thought, therefore, that those honorable members who were compelled to differ from those with whom they usually acted were not chargeable upon this occasion with evincing any want of party fidelity expected from them. He was not one of those who did not believe that Responsible Government could only be carried on by means of parties. As strongly and tenaciously as he held to the doctrine that every man had a right to exercise his judgment and reason in questions of this kind, he was at the same time prepared to give way to a considerable extent to secure that unity of action without which no movement of moment in that House could be effected. But he thought that before that fidelity could be fairly exacted from hon. members on that side of the House, those who laid claim to that fidelity were bound to submit some course of policy, some distinct political creed, so as to distinguish hon. members on that side from hon. members on the other side of the House. (Hear, hear.) So far as his knowledge went at the present time, he believed that the only bond holding members of that side together was a distrust of the present Government. (Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) He believed that all on that side, without exception, distrusted the Government now in office, and he for one would be glad to see them displaced, provided he was satisfied that they would be replaced by a Government who would possess the confidence of the country. (Hear, hear.) But he thought that before they were called upon to decide that question it was the bounden duty and the province of gentlemen who were willing to assume the responsible post of leaders, and to lead them in opposition against honorable members on the other side, to state distinctly what their policy would be on the two or three leading questions which must inevitably come on for consideration before they separated the House into parties, so that they might be able to judge whether they would be justified in displacing the present Government, by replacing them with others on that side. He must confess that, so far as his knowledge went, this had not yet been done, and he thought also that before any testing motion had been submitted to the House, some well defined fundamental course should have been taken, so that they might not vote in the dark, but be able to address themselves to the subject fairly and openly. He ventured to say that, as a party movement, it would have been better not to have been so hasty in the matter, and it would have been more judicious to await the policy of the Government upon the two principal questions—those of Electoral Reform, and the Land Question. (Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) He thought the Opposition would then have a just and legitimate ground for dividing the House into two parties. (Hear, hear.) Honorable members would then be in a position to say to which party they would give their adherence, in the event of the country being applied to. It ought to be distinctly stated what policy they would pursue—what political creed they would adopt, and then in the event of going before the country, the country would be able to judge, and decide definitely what set of men they would have. (Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) He thought that before hon. members on that side were fairly chargeable with any want of party fidelity, they ought to have been placed in a position to say whether they could fairly give their adherence to the gentlemen on that side of the House or not. Therefore, with that view, he thought that the present motion, or any similar motion, ought to have been deferred until the policy of the present Government had been submitted to the House, until they had a distinct and definite declaration of what the policy of honorable members opposite was to be. (Cries of Hear, hear.)

Mr. MURRAY had listened with considerable surprise to the observations made by the hon. member for East Camden (Mr. Marks) in his address to the House. The hon. member had spoken as strongly as it was possible for any member to have spoken in favour of all involved in the motion brought forward by the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Cowper), notwithstanding which he concluded by expressing his intention of voting against the resolution. (Hear, hear.) He would apply to that hon. member the language used on one occasion by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons, when speaking of an hon. member of that House. He (Mr. Marks) divided himself into two parts; he gave his speech in favour of the motion, but he gave his vote (or expressed his intention of doing so) to the Ministry. (Hear, hear.) From the course pursued by that hon. member on a former occasion he was not much surprised at the course which he (Mr. Marks) now adopted; but he must say that he was surprised—astonished at the course taken by the hon. member who last addressed the House (the hon. member for Durham) Mr. Jones. (Hear, hear.) He was one of those who was first to acknowledge that that hon. member in his past career in that House had shown a clearness of judgment, and a soundness of political principle, to entitle him to be looked upon as one in whom confidence might be placed. He for one most strongly dissented from the first proposition laid down by the honorable member with regard to the constitutional law involved in the appointment of the present Solicitor-General, and he thought he would show in the course of his address that a great mistake had been made with regard to that appointment. It was not his intention to linger long over the matter, but he maintained in contradistinction to the opinions expressed by the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) that this resolution involved questions of far greater importance to the country than seemed to be anticipated by those who had spoken in such equivocal terms of it. The motion involved questions of far greater interest to the country than hon. members seemed to suppose. The motion pointedly alluded to one of the greatest abuses that they had to complain of in the past history of the country, and which had been most strongly denounced by the honorable and learned Attorney-General himself in former years—an abuse which related to the position in which every poor man in the country was placed with regard to the administration of justice. The honorable and learned Attorney-General then, Mr. Plunkett, took part with him three years ago when he introduced a bill into the House in order to rectify the evil which Mr. Plunkett denounced as the greatest and most crying evil of the country. The honorable and learned Attorney-General stood by him in supporting the measure, and expressed fairly and openly the observation which he would repeat to-night. It was not his intention to enter upon the discussion of the question as a party question, but to refer to what had occurred before when he was associated with the honorable and learned member the Attorney-General, to show at all events that whatever grounds there might be for others to be accused of dealing with the present motion as a party question, that accusation could not apply to him. The course he would take to-night in support of the motion was the counterpart of the course he had taken three years ago, and in which he was supported by the then Attorney-General, who denounced the evil, and who, as a man of high feeling, and legal attainments, was well able to consider the question. The then Attorney-General was anxious to limit the prerogative of the Crown in the appointment of magistrates as a prerogative that was greatly abused. He thought when Responsible Government was introduced that this great abuse would have been at once rectified, and he would ask the hon. and learned member the Attorney-General, and that gentleman's associates, whether they had taken any step to rectify the evil. It was a question which related to the administration of justice throughout the country, and was the first which it was incumbent on the members of a Responsible Government, gentlemen who all along had almost the sole management of public affairs, to redress, and he would ask them had they attempted to redress this crying grievance? Was a question of that nature and of that importance to be considered a trifling one, as the hon. member for Durham would lead them to believe? He looked upon it as of as much importance to the country as Electoral Reform itself (hear, hear); and he was a strong advocate for that measure. He would like to see the administration of justice so reformed, that every poor man in the country could enter a court of justice with head erect, and with a firm consciousness that he would receive justice. Had the hon. and learned member, the Attorney-General, proposed to reform the law in this respect, he for one would have perceived such a proof of vigour and manliness in the act that it would have gone half-way to remove that opposition which he now felt to their general policy, and would have induced him, perhaps, to have gone farther in supporting hon. members on the other side than the strict limit of justice would allow. Such a proof of their good intentions, in a matter of such very great importance, would have given him confidence in them on the future. But what had the hon. the Colonial Secretary done to bring about this desirable object? What had the hon. and learned the Attorney-General done? What had any of the Ministry done in the matter?—Nothing. The state in which the magistracy of the county was in had been denounced by the House, and the honorable the Colonial Secretary had admitted the truth of some of the statements. The honorable Mr. Plunkett spoke of the magistracy in terms which he would repeat to the House, and any one who desired to know what were his own opinions on the subject in former times, would find them in the records of that House of the 29th September, 1854. It would be there seen he was not to-night pursuing an inconsistent course. He then denounced, as he denounced now, the practice of members of that House nominating men to the Commission of the Peace. The evil that followed from the question was not a trifling one—no! but it was one of the most important that House was ever called upon to decide; nor would the House be doing its duty if it did not make a thorough reform in this respect. Mr. Plunkett, the then Attorney-General, condemned the practice of appointing magistrates in former years, and Mr. Plunkett had said that he never recommended a person until he had made a thorough inquiry as to his fitness for the office. As to the state of the magistracy in those days, he would fearlessly assert that the commission was in a better state when the recommendation was with the Attorney-General than it was now when the power was taken out of his (the Attorney-General's) hands. The honorable Mr. Plunkett, in speaking on the subject, said that some magistrates had been appointed who were so unfit for the office that he (Mr. Plunkett) would be sorry to have the responsibility of their appointment resting on him, and adding that he would sooner cut off his right hand than sign the recommendation for the appointment. This was the strong language of the late Attorney-General, and the present Attorney-General fully agreed with him. He asked what had been done to remove these gentlemen from the Commission of the Peace, of whom the late Attorney-General had said he would sooner cut off his hand than recommend them to the Commission of the Peace. This was the matter embodied in the motion which the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) considered so trivial that it was unworthy of his support. This was the motion that would tend to bring the administration of justice in its proper form to every man in the land, and this was the trifle which he would not help to bring to its proper shape. The late Attorney-General also said when he took office, he considered it the most serious part of his duty not to recommend any person to the magistracy unless the person was qualified to act, both by education and character. Now one of the charges he saw brought against the Ministers was this, that they did not remove those people from the Commission of the Peace, whose character had been so spoken of by the Attorney-General of that day, and supported by the present Attorney-General. They had not removed any of these persons, if they had he should like to know how many.

Mr. DARVALL said, they did not think it fair in their own justification, to drag forward the names of those persons they had omitted.

Mr. MURRAY continued: He did not ask the hon. member to drag their names forward, but he asked the Government how many they had omitted. Had they omitted 10, 20, or 50, had they omitted five. (Mr. DONALDSON: More than that.) He asked how many they had omitted, and he paused for a reply? (Hear hear.) He did affix this charge to the hon. members opposite, and sorry he was that the hon member, Mr. Jones, one of those gentlemen who had advocated the rights of the people, should have turned aside from this great question. He was not one who cared for office. He cared for it as little as he did for the scrap of paper which he held in his hands. (Hear, hear.) He said he never took office except to consolidate a body whom he wished to see supported by a strong party, and he never would take office again until the House was dissolved and there was a general election. But hon. members who had taken part in the discussion said they would not support the motion, because it would put the Ministry out. If he had any feeling in this matter it was to urge the Ministry to a dissolution, because he considered the Government of the country could never be carried on until there was a general election, and the feeling of the country expressed in favour of one party or the other. It was with this feeling that he concurred with the advice which the hon. member (Mr. Cowper) gave to his Excellency the Governor-General. He did not say he condemned his Excellency for not following this advice; but the fact of the Government having been carried on the way it had, and when it was looked upon as an absurdity, this representative Assembly, instead of commanding the respect it ought; and when they found crowds gathered there nightly, as much for amusement as anything else, it proved that until they had a general election and the sense of the country was taken and declared for one party or another, the Government of the country could not be carried on properly. With regard to the argument of the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) that they had no right to question the authority of the Crown to appoint Mr. Wise Solicitor-General, he denied the inference he drew. He denied this to be the ordinary course, even supposing he was a Minister of the Crown, and was in the Executive Council, which he was not. He was not a Cabinet Minister, therefore the hon. member's argument was cut away from him. [Mr. JONES: He is a political officer.] The ordinary course of any Ministry, whoever they were, was, for the Premier to makes the appointment on his own responsibility, and it was open for them to remark on this appointment. (Cheers from the Opposition.) The usual practice was for the Governor or representative of the Crown to send for one person, and it devolved on him to form a ministry, if he could do so, and had a strong party to support him. The Crown had nothing to do with the parties selected, and if they found an improper selection had been made, and that affected their confidence in the Government, they could certainly remark on it. When they found that one gentleman had left the country, and who had been in a high position until he went hence, and he left to his nearest connection an office very nearly as high as what he held himself, what was the conclusion that would be drawn by the public and the common sense of the country, except that family influence was at work? Let them look at the opposite benches; and see the number of connections that were seated there from head to foot. This matter, therefore, was a very proper thing for them to enquire into. He would ask, who were the proper persons to apply to to fill this office, but some of those who had been elected as representatives of the people, and in whom confidence had been placed by their particular constituents? Why were they passed over as unworthy to fill this office. It had been said that an application was made to Mr. Nichols, whose absence they all lamented; after he had not accepted it two barristers in the House and other professional men were passed over, and it was given to the brother of the late Attorney-General. No matter what explanation was offered, the argument of the hon. member for Durham in no way applied to it, and it was perfectly according to constitutional usage their objecting to the appointment, and commenting upon it. So far as to the appointment, but he must say with regard to Mr. Wise himself he would not give an opinion as to his personal qualifications for the office he filled; he was but slightly acquainted with him. He believed he was an intelligent man, and he might be fit for the office, but he condemned the Ministers for the manner the appointment was made, and for passing over the gentlemen he alluded to who had seats in that House. With regard to the argument that Mr. Cowper had acted in the same manner, on that occasion a sort of conspiracy was entered into by gentlemen opposite, and it was impossible for his hon. friend to appoint a member of the Bar who had a seat in the House. He was therefore obliged to apply to the gentleman he did, and who showed himself well worthy of the position he held. (Hear, hear.) This argument told against the Colonial Secretary, because the honorable member (Mr. Cowper) had no alternative, for some of the gentlemen opposite had, with great skill in little matters of intrigue, contrived to get away from him honorable members to whom he might have applied. It was a sham resignation of the great Dons, as he would call them, who did not believe that it would prove a real one. The argument, therefore, did not apply to Mr. Cowper, because he had no alternative than to pursue the course he did, but it was open to the gentlemen opposite to pursue a different one. With regard to the other appointments of the Government he was not in a position to express an opinion upon them. The most important matter referred to in the resolution was the appointment in the Commission of the Peace. He found in this that the Ministers had shrunk from the duty which they were bound to perform. They were bound to have purged this Commission from every name on whom the slightest suspicion could rest. To show that this was the duty of the Government he need appeal to no higher authority than the hon. and learned Attorney-General, who had stated most unmistakeably that the Commission of the Peace ought to be purged of every name on which the slightest stain rested. (Hear, hear.) Now to proceed to a very cursory examination of this Commission. The honorable member for East Camden (Mr. Osborne) had, as it would be remembered had been stated and admitted, recommended no less than 14 members in his own district, and of these 14, no less than than thirteen had been appointed. Now, he believed that the Commission of the Peace had been formed with a view only to the extension of the political influence of the Ministry; and he believed the Commission they had issued in this principle, would make them most unpopular with the country. Having tried, as they had done, to make political judges, they now brought forward a Commission to make political justices. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He should proceed to show that the hon. member for East Camden was the very last man on whose recommendation the Government should have relied for the appointment of magistrates. He should show, from the records of that House, that the hon. member some years ago had been accused of having endeavoured to bring political influence into the Courts of Petty Sessions, of which he was a frequent attendant. (The hon. member here quoted at some length from the evidence of Mr. George Underwood Alley, before a select committee of the House on police matters, on the 30th of June, 1857. The extract went to show that Mr. Osborne, his brother, and son were in the Commission; that they were influenced by political motives, with a view to aggrandize themselves; and that the witness under examination could safely say that no man in the district could obtain justice in the courts in which they sat.) Now he did not mean to say that the whole of what was stated and imputed in this evidence was true, but here it was stated on the records of that House, and the hon. member the Colonial Secretary must have been fully acquainted with all these things. This record should, at all events, have acted as a caution against all recommendations which should be sent in by the hon. member for East Camden, if at least they wished the next Commission to have the confidence of the country. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had recommended all his own connections and friends, and they had been appointed almost to a man, while it was somewhat singular that the whole of the recommendations of the Opposition were rejected. He would now refer to an instance of an opposite course of conduct on the part of the Government. Before the advent of Responsible Government it had been requested that a gentleman in the Northern district, of education, property, and every other requirement, should be appointed to the Commission of the Peace, and this he believed so far met the approval of the Government that the Private Secretary actually wrote to the gentleman to ascertain his proper Christian name, with a view to his then induction into the Commission. But in the mean time Mr. John Robertson was elected a member of the House, and as he was the brother of this gentleman, and was found disposed to oppose the Government, his brother's name was omitted from the Commission. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Robertson, he would say, had been recommended by Mr. Nichols and other hon. members. The marked distinction between the recommendations of the friends of the Ministry and the members of the Opposition furnished, he thought, a reason itself to distrust the political integrity in which these appointments were held, and he thought it could only be by some tortuosity of mind that any one could divest himself from the belief, however much mere legal evidence might be wanting, that political motives had not influenced the appointments in this new Commission. (Hear, hear.) If they wished to elevate the moral character of the community, they must cease to make these distinctions. The country at large must see that the Government did justice to all men alike. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with several of the hon. members who had preceeded him, that the majority of the magistrates of the colony were men of probity and justice, but there were some who were without the pale of general observation who were not so scrupulous. If the wealthy merchants of Sydney found out that there was any impropriety in the conduct of the magistrates, or in the administration of justice by them, they would soon take measures to free themselves from such a grievance. But why, he asked, should not the humblest man in the community, however far removed from the metropolis, have the same privilege and the same advantages. (Hear, hear.) The best way of elevating a man in his own opinion—the best way of elevating a community—was to show that equal justice was done to every man—let his social condition be what it might. To give this security the appointment of justices to the Commission of the Peace must be above suspicion, and the public must have the fullest confidence in the appointments made by the Government. It was not sufficient to say, that a man should not be excluded from the Commission of the Peace until some particular charge was proved against him. (Hear, hear.) If they waited for this, however corrupt, however injudicious the appointments of the Government might be—they might stick to their places till they had grown gray in office. In matters of this kind, in which public confidence was involved, legal proofs of the incompetency or misconduct of any magistrate were not required. (Hear, hear.) There never yet was a Ministry in any country that did not find arguments with which to defend its own appointments, and call upon the sympathies of its party. Why even in the case of Strafford, in the most corrupt and tyrannical times, when he defended himself, he had so many and such plausible excuses to offer in his own behalf, that he was nearly acquitted. (Hear, hear.) In this city, no doubt, under the scrutiny of a vigilant Press, justice was rightfully administered, but in the country courts, where some rollicking magistrate happened to take his seat, justice would not be granted except at the whim and fancy of the Bench. (Hear, hear.) He thought those who believed that this motion should not be passed, because it might lead to a dissolution of the Council, erred in their opinion; and he believed that if they wanted real reform in the Government—if they wished to enjoy the reality of Responsible Government, the sooner the Parliament was dissolved the better. (Hear, hear.) They might, it was evident, in the present state of parties, sit there till doomsday if the Council were not dissolved. To delay this course was only to put off an event which was inevitable. (Hear, hear.) As for putting men into offices and keeping them there because of the measures they promised, it was an absurdity. The Ministry might be displaced many times before they could thoroughly comprehend what Responsible Government was, or were able to realize the great objects which under Responsible Government they all had in view. He felt he had trespassed too long on the time of the House. It was not his wish, in the support he should give the motion, to turn out the Ministry. He, and he believed those who would vote on his side of the House on this question, desired only to express the disappointment they felt at the appointments made by the Government. (Hear, hear.) He was not surprised that some of those who generally voted with the Opposition should be wavering on this occasion. The greatest abuses never failed to find champions; but if they waited till the present Government carried out the measures they proposed they might wait in vain. Without they met these abuses at the outset firmly, they might expect their reform when they had other things to think over, when they had all along departed from the consideration of these questions altogether.

Mr. J. MACARTHUR: In reference to what had fallen from an honorable gentleman opposite he would make a few remarks. He said he was glad to see the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland in the House. In the course of the debate the honorable gentleman had said that he was never a candidate for Ministerial favour, and had not asked for any except at the instance of the honorable member for West Camden, but he thought the honorable gentleman would now bear him out that those words were not correct, and he would admit that the construction of the bridge, and other improvements then alluded to, affected the interests of the constituency of Cook and Westmoreland as much as those of the constituency which he Mr. (Macarthur) represented. He trusted the letter which had been forwarded to the Government upon the subject would be laid before the House, and he thought it would be found to be no greater favour in his case than in that of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland. He would now proceed to the question under discussion; and, in doing so, he would make a few observations in reference to which the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) had alluded to in his speech. He agreed with that hon. gentleman in relation to the appointment of responsible officers of the Government, but he could not in what concerned the relinquishment of that responsibility. (Mr. JONES thought he was misunderstood. He said the Government should possess the right to the appointment of officers, but it was in the power of the House to displace them.) The hon. gentleman resumed: He could not see what greater reason there was for displacing the second Ministry upon those grounds than there had been the first. It appeared to him that the distinction, as made, was very trifling, and such as could not have any effect upon matters as they stood at present. He also agreed with the hon. member as to the desirability of forming distinct parties in that House, having leaders possessing particular principles, under which members could range themselves. No doubt the character of the gentlemen who had administered the Government was the only basis upon which they would rest their adoption or rejection of the present motion. The party distinctions which existed at home were the work of long time, and their leaders had been subjected to every variation of political circumstance. But the strongest Ministry that ever existed had some differences among them, but then they were not of such a character as to affect their general assent to a particular principle. It was scarcely possible to have a Ministry who agreed upon all important points of policy, and therefore no strength suitable for carrying on their business could be gained without some agreement upon a special principle. He would now ask what was to be the nature of the Government of which suggestion had been made. Was it to be formed upon a numerical basis, or upon a moral one? There was one part of the resolution with which he could sincerely agree, and he was glad to see that it came from the hon. member for Sydney; it was that in which the hon. gentleman called upon the House to "recognise the wisdom of that provision in the Constitution Act which vests appointments to public offices in the Executive Government." He thought the hon. gentleman had stated very different, if not opposite, views to these at a recent public meeting, and if those views were held by the honorable member at the present time he did not know how he could maintain the motion as it stood. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Macarthur) had no important State document to draw from his pocket and lay open to the House, obtained by private and questionable means, and he thought that any one was base and unworthy of confidence who would perform such an act; he was shocked when he turned to that part of the discussion, and felt that the character of the House, as well as of the individual members, was seriously prejudiced. The honorable member should have reflected long before he made such a matter the subject of public conversation. With respect to the appointments, almost sufficient had been said. Although he was unacquainted with the gentleman so stigmatised last night (Mr. Taylor), he had frequently heard of him, and always in terms of the highest respect. This much he did think it due to that gentleman to say, because what he had heard of him was altogether prior to those political discussions. Now, he had said thus much of the speeches; but he would further allude to a portion of the address of the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland. The Attorney-General of the late Cowper Ministry, who he was sorry not to see present, had laid it down that that House had party duties to perform, that it had also higher duties to perform, and he had expressly said that the motion was not a party resolution, but that it ought to be dealt with on those higher grounds, which he defined. He trusted the motion would be dealt with on those higher grounds, in the way in which Mr. Jones had treated it, that had commanded the respect of the House. He thought from what Mr. Martin had said he should refrain from voting, or at all events he ought not to vote in favour of the resolution. With regard to the offer of the office of Solicitor-General to his hon. friend, Mr. Nichols, (the absence of whom was lamented, and whom they all hoped to see among them again), he would say that when his hon. friend (Mr. Nichols) was anxious to go to the bar, he was also anxious to go qualified for it. But, from the impaired state of his health, it was thought that he would be unable to endure the preparatory study, and that he would prefer a seat in the Upper House. That was his (Mr. Macarthur's) impression, and was spoken of between him and his hon. friend Mr. Parker. He did not think it necessary to advert to the appointment of Mr. Rae and Mr. Darvall, because it was conceded, and the hon. member for South Cumberland had stated that Mr. Darvall performed his duties in a way to give general satisfaction. He thought the manner in which these gentlemen conducted their duties fully justified their appointment. Of Mr. Rae, several hon. members, who knew his qualifications, had expressed their opinions of his competency; nor had the City Commission Committee, on which the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) sat, arrived at any different conclusion. He did not believe that the City Commission had shown any neglect, if it did not give entire satisfaction, no three men could have been found to discharge the duties more efficiently than those who had since been put out of office. In support of the conduct of the Commissioners, he would cite their late member, Mr. Lowe, who took, as chairman of the committee, an active part in the proceedings; he (Mr. Lowe) strongly expressed his opinion against municipal government, and in favour of the principle of a commission. He had little to say with respect to Mr. Drew except that the Ministry had most satisfactorily met the imputations against them. Then to what did the charge reduce itself? As to the Commission of the Peace, he would particularly impress upon the House the fact, that in the only two individual instances in which objections had been urged in so tangible a shape, that there was a possibility of being met by direct evidence—they were met by direct contradiction. He alluded to the cases of Bailey and Robinson. These were the only two cases he had been able to winnow out of the chaff, which had so plentifully strewn these debates. The answer of his honorable friend the Premier was distinct and conclusive, that he had written to the parties who made some statement or other inculpating these gentlemen, and that they had replied to that application, stating that what they alluded to took place two years before, and since then they could bring forward no charge against these gentlemen. Now he did say purification must come upon a higher principle. They were not to set at naught the principles of justice. They were not to condemn men unheard, and without giving them opportunity for amendment. Were they to subject men who had been appointed to such high offices as justice of peace to such degradation for what had taken place years ago? He considered that for a Government to act upon such a principle would be most unwise; and that, of two courses, the continuance of these parties in the Commission of the Peace was by far the best. These two were the only substantial cases brought forward, and he would leave it to the good sense of hon. members to say whether the evidence supplied by them was sufficient to reflect censure upon any Ministry that might happen to be in power. There were several other cases brought forward, but none of them were supported by tangible proof. One case of a father and son had been particularly mentioned, in which it was alleged the one had sat on the bench whilst the other prosecuted; but he was inclined to think if an enquiry had been instituted the case could be made to wear a very different complexion. He remembered a case, which the hon. member might also remember, wherein a similar charge was preferred, but which on investigation was satisfactorily disposed of. He did not wish to drag the particular matter into discussion, and would therefore leave it for the consideration of the hon. member. After all, he would ask the House whether, supposing these little irregularities did take place—supposing it was even true that three gentlemen did misconduct themselves on the Muswellbrook Bench—the Ministry were to blame because they did not happen to be aware of such details. The Government had higher and more pressing functions to perform than that of inquiring into the public and private life of every individual who might be in the Commission of the Peace. Another objection had been raised to the appointment of so many as thirteen magistrates for the district of East Camden, on the recommendation of the gentleman representing that constituency. But it should be borne in mind by the hon. member who raised this objection that the district of Illawarra was very different from what it was formerly, since there were now three benches instead of one, and consequently more work for the magistracy to get through. On the Maitland Bench he found there were no fewer than eight or ten magistrates; and if that number was necessary in this particular case, he could not conceive how thirteen were too many for the important district of East Camden. It appeared to him the gentlemen opposite were very hard driven when they were obliged to support their case against the Ministry by such paltry evidence as this. He quite agreed with those hon. gentlemen as to the necessity of purity in the administration of justice by the local Bench. At the same time he would say this much—and he did so without wishing to convey any imputation on the political morality of those gentlemen—that if the construction of the Commission of the Peace were placed in their hands, he should be very much inclined to distrust their ability to produce on the whole as good a selection. (Hear, hear.) Nor did he think that they would have been more successful in the preservation of confidence and good faith; more especially as it appeared now that all the documents brought forth in the course of this debate, had emanated from the administration of the hon. gentleman opposite. He regretted that the actual person who had revealed these matters had not been discovered; because any person who could make revelations like these—revelations which ought to be held strictly sacred, should be treated as a traitor, and scouted from society. (Hear, hear.) The resolutions were not sustained by the facts which were adduced. He would, in conclusion, congratulate the country on the absence of acrimony which had characterised the present discussion—a discussion which, in this respect, was so different from those which had preceded it. (Hear, hear.) Now, with reference to the magistracy, he could state that Mr. Plunkett, who might be considered an impartial judge in the matter, stated in the House that the magistracy was badly constituted, and did not deserve the confidence of the people of the colony. (Hear, hear.) But, no matter who framed the Commission of the Peace, as this was a work of the hands of men, it was not to be expected that it would be perfect. Some of those who had formerly held the Commission of the Peace had also become unfit for the office. Doubtless, in some cases, men were appointed merely because they were the relatives of persons in authority; but could any one say that a public wrong had arisen from that? Where was the proof, in that circumstance, that there was a family compact? Such charges as this might do very well for newspaper articles, but it had no foundation in fact. As to the influence which this resolution would have on the Government, he could state that if he were a member of the Cabinet he would not hold office for a moment if this resolution were carried. If every appointment to the magistracy were to be canvassed and ripped up, they would have a mass of personal recrimination for which he trembled. He intended to vote against the resolution.

Mr. BARKER rose to address the House, when

Mr. MURRAY objected that the hon. member was out of order.

The SPEAKER said he considered that the hon. member had spoken.

Mr. J. MACARTHUR thought that as the matter upon which the hon. member had spoken had been one of personal explanation, the strict rule of Parliament ought not to be enforced under such circumstances.

Mr. MURRAY would not personally object to the hon. member making any observations he might choose to the House, but at the same time he considered that it would be far better that they should abide by the strict Parliamentary rule. It was quite possible that the remarks of any hon. member might be misunderstood, and then it was quite possible for him to rise in explanation; but this was the fullest extent to which any member was entitled to go. He would appeal to the hon. Colonial Secretary whether the hon. member for Gloucester and Macquarie was in order in seeking to address the House.

Mr. PARKER did not see that his opinion was of more value than that of the hon. member who asked it; but he suggested that the best way would be to take the ruling of the chair.

The SPEAKER thought that the remarks made by the hon. member on a former day were not merely matters of explanation, and he had therefore marked off the hon. member on his list as having addressed the House. (The hon. Speaker read the rule of Parliament on this point.) He had thought that the observations of the hon. member had gone beyond mere explanation.

Mr. BARKER would bow to the decision of the chair, and would now merely offer a few words in explanation to remarks made by the hon. member for the North Eastern Boroughs. Charges had been made against him by that hon. member, and he wished to answer them. Beyond that he would not trespass upon the House.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL objected to hearing the explanation. The hon. member should have offered them at the time, and not take up the time of the House now

The SPEAKER thought the House was called upon to indulge any hon. member on a purely personal matter.

Mr. BARKER: The hon. member for the North-Eastern Boroughs, in traducing the character of a gentleman yesterday, had charged him (Mr. B.) with misconduct and neglect, as a member of the Railway Board, in keeping on in employment those persons who were not competent to the fulfilment of their duties. Now he had considered that his duties on that Board were of a ministerial rather than of an executive character; and he had conceived that the executive portion of the work vested in the Chief Commissioner. He had attended the meetings of the Board once or twice a week and consulted with his colleagues upon matters referred to them; but he did not consider that it formed any part of his duty to carry on the office work of the department, since that devolved, as he said, upon the Chief Commissioner, or Executive officer. He would mention, however, that he had discovered that the person alluded to was unfit for the office he held, and had requested that this person should be discharged, several months before he had left the office. Some months before he resigned his office, he had stated his opinion of the conduct of the business of the department to the Secretary for Land and Works, and also to the Minister of Finance, and he had no doubt that it had been from his representations and explanations that the Ministry had been induced to make the changes they had done, and to put things into the proper train. He said this then, merely to show that so far as he was concerned there were no grounds for charging him with neglect, as had been done.

Mr. BUCKLEY would state his opinion on the resolution before the House as briefly as he possibly could. The right of members of that House to recommend persons for appointment to the Commission of the Peace had been called in question by hon. members on the Opposition benches. He was of their opinion to some extent, but taking into consideration the political bearings of the case, he thought that a very different result would be arrived at than that contemplated by those hon. members. In the first place he had observed, that out of the whole number of persons recommended by hon. members opposite, the present Government had appointed no less than 25; while out of the number recommended by the supporters of the Government, 28 had been appointed. This clearly showed that no political interest had mingled with the appointments; for if they only referred to the usual divisions in that House, they would find that about the same relative proportions were preserved there as in these numbers. Thus no more political influence had been used on the one side than on the other; the appointments having been pretty rateably divided amongst all parties. (Mr. DALLEY, "Where did you get this information?") From the paper furnished to the House by the hon. member for Northumberland and Hunter: If this were examined what he stated would be found to be the case. (Mr. ROBERTSON: "Nonsense!—Why one Government supporter recommended thirteen, who were appointed.") Supposing it were so, that hon. member represented the third constituency as regarded numbers in the colony; and it was only reasonable to suppose that in so extensive and populous a district he would find it necessary to recommend more persons than would the member for a smaller constituency. For himself he had named only three persons in his district, and he was confident that even if he had not named them they would have been appointed, for the circumstances of the district in question, and the position of these gentlemen would have decided the matter without his interference. The hon. member for Stanley said, in reference to the circular that had been issued by the first Responsible Government, that all the recommendations sent in by himself, and those who think with him ought to have been taken into consideration by the Government. Now if he remembered the statement of the hon. Colonial Treasurer, he said at the time that he would not feel himself bound to adopt all the recommendations. He thought some discretion ought to be given to the Ministers of the day. There might be some circumstances brought to the attention of the Government which the House did not know, and under these circumstances he thought the Government had acted with wise discretion. With regard to the magistracy of the colony, except the district he represented, he had no means of knowing whether the appointments were bad or not. He would answer for his own district that those he recommended commanded the respect of the community, and that, as he understood the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, he considered the most indispensable requisition. Allusion had been made to the number left out. Now, taking the list of the former Commission and comparing it with the present one, he found that the number left out in the district he represented was four, and he believed, therefore, that there were upwards of twenty names left out of the present Commission of the Peace. Under these circumstances the Government had shown a certain amount of independence. No doubt it was treading on tender ground, reflecting on these gentlemen being left out, but perhaps there were very good reasons for their being left out. The hon. member for the Southern Boroughs did not refer to the locality he represented. He thought if every hon. member in this Assembly took into consideration the position of the Government, they would agree that whatever Government framed the Commission, it would have been impossible to have issued a perfect list, or one that would satisfy all. If every honorable member looked to his own district, and stated the position it was in he believed it would assist the House materially in considering this motion. He had heard nothing but general charges, which did not carry conviction to his mind. In dealing with a matter of this kind, the most important were the real and true facts of the case. With reference to the appointments made in Sydney, it was not his intention to make any reference, except to the appointment of the Solicitor General which he thought was an unwise one. He did not think the present Administration were justified in overlooking hon. members in this Assembly, and who would have discharged the duty equally as satisfactory as the learned member who had a seat in the Upper House. He did not think however, that this was a sufficient reason why the business of the country should be interrupted, or that the elevation of Mr. Rae, and the removal of Mr. Nealds was of sufficient importance to wish for a dissolution. He thought, although the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs said a dissolution was the great remedy for the grievance they complained of—that if they took the sense of the country, there was very little inclination to have a dissolution, until their roads and thoroughfares were put in a proper state. The country was anxious that the business of the House should be proceeded with, and cared more for measures which had reference to their present and future welfare being passed, than they did for what gentlemen were appointed to the Commission of the Peace, or who might be the head of the railway office, or who was appointed registrar of Moreton Bay. He felt bound to make a remark on an observation which fell from the hon. member for Durham. He thought it was scarcely right to make an allusion to an hon. member (Mr. Sandeman) who was not in his place to defend himself. He could only say that when they went into committee the hon. member would be here to explain to the House the part he had taken with reference to the appointment of the Lieutenant of the Native Police. The hon. member had not had the slightest idea of exercising any influence until the Commandant was appointed. That appointment being made, he recommended some person for this office who was well acquainted with the locality. A soldier was not required for the Native Police Force, because they were all aware that in excursions against the blacks it was customary to strip themselves, and enter the scrub and fight them there, and he was confident that soldiers would not like doing this. Those gentlemen who were squatters were much more competent to take charge of such a body of men as he spoke of than gentlemen who had served as officers in the army. He denied that the hon. member had used any patronage, but when the Government asked him for his advice he recommended a gentleman to this appointment, lieutenant of the native police force. The hon. member having interest in the whole of the Northern frontier he could not understand. He knew the district in which he was largely interested the assistance of the native police was valueless. Whatever interest he might have there was of a limited character—what he might have at some future day was another question. Those parts of the country that were interested in the native police were much farther than those stations occupied by the hon. member referred to. It was not necessary to refer to anything more in this matter, because it would come forward in another shape, but having been introduced while the hon. member was absent, he thought it right to give this explanation, so that the matter should not go before the world with the idea that the Government had conceded to the hon. member a right and privilege which belonged to them. Under all the circumstances, he deemed it his duty to say he should oppose this motion as calculated to obstruct the business of the country. (Hear, hear.) And he thought that all those who supported this motion must look on the business of the country as a secondary consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HAY said it was his desire to say a few words in explanation on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer, and in justice to a gentleman who occupied a position in the office over which he presided.

Mr. DALLEY objected to any explanation being entered into by one Minister for another.

Mr. HAY said he merely wished to read a letter from a gentleman who felt aggrieved by what had been stated by the hon. Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. DALLEY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. J. CAMPBELL, and Mr. R. CAMPBELL objected to the explanation being made.

Mr. FAUCETT, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. DARVALL thought it would be courteous to hear the explanation.

After some further discussion Mr. HAY said he had no wish to press the explanation on the House. (Hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER said, as the matter had gone so far, he would say that his position as Speaker was to protect the liberty of speech, and not to check it. He always acted on that principle. In the present case he thought it would be better that some other hon. member should read the letter.

Mr. COWPER rose to reply. He said he laboured under great difficulty in rising to address the House after so long and wearying a debate, and he would have to request great indulgence from the House, whilst he alluded to the observations that had been made in consequence of the extraordinary turn which the debate had taken. In replying to the observations of hon. members he would endeavour to be as brief as possible; but he feared he would still have to detain them some considerable time, particularly as some portions of his explanations would have reference to the motion itself. It seemed to him that honorable members had addressed themselves to the subject, as if the motion was exclusively his own, and as if he had brought it forward on personal grounds, and with the hope and ambition of displacing the present Government. Now honorable members would bear him out in saying that the motion was not his. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) When it was first determined to bring forward this motion, he was in the country, and so that not even the wording of the motion was his. He had only brought the motion forward in deference to the expressed wish of a large number of his friends, and of those who had cordially supported him, and so long as they continued to support him, he would deem it his duty—a duty he owed to them and to the country while he continued to hold the honour of a seat in that House, to endeavour to carry out their wishes. Much had been said on the subject, and he had been subjected to much odium and slander out of doors for adopting the course he had, but he would, nevertheless, endeavour to fulfil his duty, fearless of consequences to himself so long as he might be the means of serving the country. (Hear, hear.) The honorable member the Minister for Land and Public Works, in alluding to matters involved in the motion, alluded to the motion as one entirely concocted by him, and on terms not at all courteous, that honorable member charged him with having brought it forward with a view of catching votes. Having already disclaimed the drawing up of the motion, this personal imputation did not reach him, but he might say that, considering the career which had distinguished the honorable member opposite, he was the last person who ought to have attributed motives of personal aggrandisement to any one. That honorable gentleman had not long been in the House before he adopted a course which he believed would be recorded as discreditable so long as the history of the country was known. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) The honorable member in drawing out the resolution to which he alluded was actuated by the very motives of self-aggrandizement which he (Mr. Hay) now attributed to him. As far as he understood the facts of the case, he believed that the conspirators who were assembled in the drawing-room of Kellet House, and who concocted the resolution referred to, had concocted it in another shape, different to that in which it appeared afterwards before the House. The intention of the conspirators changed, and they made that resolution the medium of a vile attack upon his hon. friend Mr. Martin, who was the Attorney-General. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) They thought at the time they were strong enough to attack the hon. and learned gentleman on personal grounds; and they did so in the hope of compassing his (Mr. Martin's) utter extinction. (Hear, hear.) But when they came to reflect upon it, there was found a sense of justice still remaining in the breasts of some hon. members, and the motion was altered to suit the very views with which the hon. member opposite charged him with entertaining in bringing forward the present motion—that of catching votes and slipping through contemptible means into a position with the Government of the country. He would pass on to the address of the hon. the Colonial Secretary, and he must say that, however strong the feeling out of doors was, that he (Mr. Parker) was a complete nonentity in the Government; he never expected to hear that honorable member make the admission himself that such in fact was the case. (Hear, hear.) That admission was clearly contained in the speech of the hon. member. In defending some of the appointments, the hon. member opposite acknowledged he knew nothing of the parties—of Mr. Wise's appointment, he (Mr. Parker) confessed he knew nothing of that gentleman's fitness or qualification for the office of Solicitor-General. Was that the sort of defence the House would expect to hear come from the lips of the gentleman at the head of the Government? The Minister of Finance and Trade came forward with a speech which, high as his reputation might stand, would go far, from the reckless assertions and mistakes in it, to ruin that honorable member's reputation as a member of the Government. Attempts at defence were made against charges not preferred, and real charges were evaded, and the subject matter of them completely shirked. He would not refer to the changes made in the department over which the honorable member presided, although they had received a long string of particulars on the subject; but he would refer to the establishment of a Trinity Board. A Trinity Board had been established, although there was no act in existence for providing for it; it was therefore irregular, and was not sanctioned by law (hear, hear); and the only authority for its establishment was such as was conveyed by the announcement in the *Government Gazette*. The establishment of that board was to have been simultaneous with the abolition of the Portmasters' department, and the Portmaster was to be appointed to the chairmanship of the Trinity Board. The appointment of Captain Pockley was, therefore, in direct contradiction of the intention of that House. Captain Pockley it had been proved was unfit to discharge the functions that had devolved upon him in virtue of his appointment; but he did not mean to say that he (Captain Pockley) was not a very respectable man, and would no doubt be capable to perform the duties of a portmaster; but he certainly was not qualified to perform the very different duties of chairman of the Trinity Board. He (Captain Pockley) would not only have to perform duties within the harbour, but he would have to visit the coast, and to examine and report upon the sites of lighthouses, &c.—very important duties indeed. The whole defence against this charge was one so irrelevant that it appeared a reply to some charges which had never been made. Then, in reference to Captain Pockley, there was no intention in the motion that could call for a discussion on that gentleman's personal character, and in the defence of that gentleman's appointment was overlooked a very different one. It was, that the establishment of the office which he held had never been assented to by that House. A Trinity Board had been appointed, then, and a salaried officer attached, without the concurrence of members. With respect to Mr. Briscoe, no explanation had been given, and he thought that in a matter where there was so much apparent injustice some defence would have been made. How did they account for the circumstance that Mr. Briscoe, when told by the Secretary of the Railway Board that there was not business enough to require his services, was immediately afterwards superseded? [Mr. BARKER explained that he understood from Mr. Nealds that Mr. Briscoe was employed only for a time.] He was glad the honorable gentleman had risen in explanation, though he had but recently expressed his ignorance of the matter. The hon. gentleman then passed to the case of Mr. Beneraft, who, he said, had confirmed the statement that Mr. Drew's appointment had arisen from the intervention of Captain Mann. Now, allusion had been made to the letter of Mr. Hely, and when the hon. member (Mr. Piddington) asserted that the present appointment was given at the request of the hon. member (Mr. Hely) he was met with contradiction from the Ministers; that he thought was not an ingenious or fair mode of discussing the question, and tended to place the mover in an untrue position, for there was not the least doubt that such a request was made by that gentleman. Not only was that the case, but Mr. Beneraft had been subjected to much hardship, and had been displaced in a most shameful way, and he thought a case calling for the disapproval of the House had been well made out. Now, in regard to Mr. Beneraft he had little more to say, and he was sorry Mr. Donaldson was not then in his place. He referred to the statement made by the hon. gentleman that Mr. Beneraft was the second officer of the Chusan, and that whilst proceeding to Europe in that vessel he received considerable kindness and attention from that officer. Mr. Beneraft himself says, in the first place, that he never was second officer of the Chusan, but was first-lieutenant; and in the second that he never went to Europe with Mr. Donaldson. (Some hon. member on the Ministerial benches stated that Mr. Donaldson had not said anything to the contrary.) The hon. member (Mr. Cowper) said he would ask if Mr. Donaldson's denial could be taken in preference to the evidence of the House, and the whole of the members present at the time he spoke, must have heard him. Then there was the address of the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, who seemed to approach the subject with a little nervousness; he had done very little to defend his colleagues, and had said very much that was quite foreign to the charge. It was in such a manner as that the Government had always met their charges, and it was only by fighting their way, inch by inch, and forcing from them such exhibitions of their weakness that his hon. supporters would at length succeed. It was very easy to say that Mr. Nealds had produced certificates justifying the appointment, no doubt he had, for Captain Hawkins was a good easy gentleman, and could not refuse a certificate to any applicant. He (Mr. Cowper) took the view stated by an hon. member that afternoon, that the hon. gentlemen opposite had made out a most unsatisfactory case. If Messrs. Nealds and Cooper were the incompetent persons they were described to be, why were they not dismissed? The appointment of Mr. Rae was not one which could give satisfaction to the country. He did not perform the duties of City Commissioner to the satisfaction of the public, and was one of the last persons in the whole colony whom he (Mr. Cowper) would have thought of for such a position as that which he now held. He and those who thought with him denounced Mr. Rae as unworthy of their confidence. The Government denounced Messrs. Nealds and Cooper; but he thought the appointment of Mr. Rae so utterly improper as alone to justify the resolution before the House. He (Mr. Cowper) believed that, with the exception of Captain Martindale, the railway department was in a more unsatisfactory state than it had been in since they had to vote moneys to the extent they had done. Another misstatement of the honorable member for Finance was, that Mr. Nealds had been a servant of his (Mr. Cowper's). He never saw him till some time after his appointment by Mr. Holt. The other appointment was that of Mr. Garnet, as Registrar of the Supreme Court; and so far from the hon. and learned Attorney-General defending that appointment, he (Mr. Cowper) could not but reiterate what he had before said. Here was a position almost equal to that of a Judge, being that of Master in Equity and Registrar. He believed that if the Government had gone far enough to seek for an officer, they would have found a gentleman much better qualified than Mr. Garnet for the duties of so important an office; and it was to him a matter of the gravest importance that they should see that there was no tampering with so important a department of the Supreme Court. It was one business, however, to be making enquiries into the departments, otherwise they were going continually into a state of disorganisation. The hon. Attorney-General seemed to treat lightly the matter of the native police. That department absorbed £16,000 a year. It was not when they found the departments growing into confusion that large sums of money would bring

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them back again into order; and what was the process going on in reference to the mounted police? The hon. Colonial Secretary handed over, to a certain extent, to Mr. Sandeman and other gentlemen the appointment of a commandant; and the fact that this officer was to have a salary of £600, together with the services of a secretary and clerk at £200 a-year, was sufficient to subject the Government to the censure of the House. Then was it right to commit to so young a man the gift of the six lieutenancies? Under any circumstances they ought to know that they put high spirited and moral men into such a position—not such as the party concerning whom he held a document, showing his disgraceful unfitness for such a position. This was a gentleman of whom they had so high a character given the other evening. He (Mr. Cowper) hoped hon. gentlemen would not be detered from doing their duty, for he was compelled to say that conduct such as the Government had displayed was utterly indefensible. These were his statements as to the official appointments which had been made by the Crown. He would now come to the Commission of the Peace. It had been said by the hon. member for West Camden (the last speaker) that only two persons in the Commission had incurred the censures of the Opposition. He replied to this statement that it would have been extremely invidious to have mentioned every man against whom a charge might have been brought. The duty of bringing forward a motion of this description was not a pleasant one. It required a good deal of moral courage, and some delicate handling. Of the two members whom he had mentioned—of one, Mr. Bayley, he would say nothing further; of the other (Mr. Roberts) he would say that the exception to his fitness for the appointment was one of the grossest nature. But the individual the Government were prepared to admit was improperly placed in the Commission was a Mr. Gangin, who was said to have been a public defaulter. But why, if they had not been so very particular in their enquiries he would ask, had not the new Commission been issued months ago. It was admitted on all hands that a new Commission was required; and was there anything in the result of the inquiries that it was said had been made to have prevented it issuing in February last? He could see nothing in the delay on the composition of the Commissions of the Peace that did not justify him in his opinion that it had been framed on partial and political grounds. He saw that the magistrates were appointed under the list which had leaked out under the recommendations only of the members who supported the Government. The recommendations of the Opposition members were nearly uniformly rejected, and what was this but a clear proof that the Commission was founded on a political basis. (Hear, hear.) He must next say a few words as to the circulars which had been sent to hon. members, asking to recommend candidates for the magistracy. (The hon. member here entered into a lengthy explanation of the different character of his circular to that of Mr. Donaldson, and stated that, although in the indignation he felt at the conduct he had received at the hands of the Ministry, he might not have taken all the precautions necessary to preserve the privacy of the letters he had addressed to hon. members, there was no reason to believe that any faith had been broken, either by Mr. Fitzpatrick, the clerk of the Executive Council, or the assistant clerk, Mr. Cashman.) If the hon. member for the North Eastern Boroughs felt that he had a right to explain, he believed it would be found that the information which had been afforded did not come from any clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office, but from the Government Printing Office. He must complain that by a most base and improper conspiracy, he had been placed in the very worst position possible. His conduct had been held up to the country in the worst possible light. What necessity was there for sending this list—of which only 5 copies were required—to the Government Printing Office. If wanted, why not have the manuscript copies made? Why send a document of this sort to a place where thirty or forty men would have access to it, and whose curiosity respecting it would only be excited by the mystery and secrecy with which it was surrounded. But, however the document was obtained, he knew nothing at all about it; and he could answer for it that none of his colleagues knew anything about it. There had been statements made of how the list had got abroad—of the publication he had permitted to be given to his circulars—and the secrecy which had been preserved in respect of those issued by Mr. Donaldson. These statements did him injustice. Mr. Donaldson said they had made no reference to his papers; but Mr. Merewether said that the Government had given instructions for lists to be prepared according to his (Mr. Cowper's) papers. (No, no, from Mr. Hay.) He could not understand Mr. Parker's having ordered these lists to be prepared from his. It was anything but courteous. However the information given to his hon. friend, the member for the North Eastern Boroughs, had been derived, he wished entirely to exonerate Mr. Fitzpatrick, who, he was sure, had nothing whatever to do with it. He did not think it was fair of the Government to have made use of the documents in the manner they had done. There was no occasion for their having sent the lists to the printing office. The Commission of the Peace had created dissatisfaction throughout the country. With regard to the motion he had already stated that it had not originated with him, it was more the production of a considerable number of gentlemen, who thought with him that they had done nothing but their duty in bringing it forward. A decision adverse to the resolution might be arrived at that night, but still it would be beneficial to the country. For what could be more important than keeping up the purity of the magistracy? Whatever might be the result of a division, he should not in any way regret having brought the question before the country.

The question was then put, and the house divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 18.	Noes, 23.
Mr. Flood	Mr. Fawcett
Egan	Lee
Dalley	Pye
Denichy	Parker
J. Campbell	Hay
Murray	Darvall
Gordon	Cox
Scott	Osbourne
R. Campbell	Thompson
Forster	W. Macleay
Byrnes	G. Macleay
Piddington	Suttor
Richardson	Lang
F. Rusden	Holt
Robertson	Barker
Wilshire	Bowman
Cowper } Tellers.	Hargreaves
Martin }	Hely
	Macarthur
	Lord
	Buckley
	Garland } Tellers.
	Irving }

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid his warrant on the table appointing the members of Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

THE ELECTORAL BILLS.

Mr. PARKER moved for leave to introduce a bill to increase the number, amend the distribution, and regulate in certain respects, the election of members of the Legislative Assembly. He remarked that his object in making the motion at so late an hour of the night was to have the bill, with all its details, laid before the public at the earliest opportunity, in order that ample time might be afforded for its consideration before the second reading came on. The task of framing the bill had been a most difficult one, involving much time, and the most elaborate consideration. He trusted, however, that the measure would be found one which would give general satisfaction to the country.

Mr. DARVALL seconded the motion, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Foster, was put and passed.

Mr. PARKER then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to "provide, in certain respects, for the better regulation of proceedings at elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly." He remarked with reference to the first bill, that a map had been prepared, showing the electoral distribution, which he now laid upon the table for the inspection of hon. members.

Motion carried.

The two bills were then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day fortnight.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. PARKER moved for leave to introduce a bill for establishing municipal institutions in country and town districts. He observed that this bill, with the exception of a few important alterations, was the same as the one he had the honour to introduce last session.

Carried.

The bill was then read a first time, and the second reading fixed for to-morrow fortnight.

THE PANAMA LINE.

The motion in reference to this subject was postponed until to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock, until to-morrow (this day) at three o'clock.

ERRATUM.

In the Legislative Council proceedings in this day's issue, an omission occurs in Mr. Deas Thomson's speech, which was discovered too late for correction in its proper place. In the first column of the third page between the fifth and sixth lines from the end of the column, the following should have been inserted:—

"The memorial pointed out the great desirability of a Federal Legislature, and in order to show that the matter could be accomplished, the memorialists sent with their memorial the draft of a bill to "empower the Legislatures of the Australian colonies to form a Federal Assembly." It was a curious coincidence that the arrival of the English mail had this day put him in possession of the reply of Mr. Labouchere to the memorial, and from this it appeared that Mr. Labouchere considered that the proposed measure was surrounded by so many difficulties that he did not propose to interfere at present by bringing a bill before Parliament. The following was from the reply to the memorialists:—

Nevertheless, after weighing, to the best of his ability, the reasons for and against the scheme submitted to him, he has arrived at the decided opinion that her Majesty's Government would not in reality promote the object of the memorialists by introducing such a measure as that of which the outlines are given in the memorial, notwithstanding its purely permissive character.

Then came the objections to the measure, and the reply concluded.

Mr. Labouchere proposes to send copies of this correspondence to the Governors of the several Australian Colonies for their information, and he will readily give his best attention to any suggestion which he may receive from those colonies in reply, with a view to providing a remedy for defects which experience may have shown to exist in their institutions, and which the aid of Parliament is required to remove. In the meantime he cannot but hope that even if any attempt to provide for their joint action in a regular and binding manner, by the establishment of some general controlling authority, should be found impracticable or premature, yet that much may be done by negociation between the accredited agents of the several Local Governments, the results agreed upon between such agents being embodied in Legislative measures, passed uniformly and in concert by the several Legislatures.

THE MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.—We are requested to state that the Mayor would feel greatly obliged to those persons who have not replied to their invitations, if they would do so at once, to enable him to arrange, as regards the numbers of the guests, and also to detect where cards have been delivered to the wrong addresses, several instances of which, he has reason to fear, have occurred. All private individuals will have to appear in fancy costume. Nearly 2000 invitations have been issued, for whose accommodation the whole of the available space of the Prince of Wales will be prepared. There will be no supper, but refreshments of the best description will be abundantly supplied.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, island buyers, storekeepers, outfitters, and others, to the two days' sale of general drapery, ready-made clothing, damaged flannels, druggets, &c., &c., at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day and to-morrow, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 19.—Spray, schooner, 106 tons, Captain Anderson, from Auckland July 30th. Passengers—Messrs. Clapper, Golding, and 2 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

August 19.—City of Sydney (s.), 734 tons, Captain R. T. Moodie, from Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. Nilis, Miss Green, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Garratt, Mr. Hill, Master Abbott, Messrs. R. Hosen, J. Mason, J. Reynolds, Craman, Thompson, and 33 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—William, for Port Macquarie.
August 19.—Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Raven, for Moreton Bay; Ganymede, for Callao; Imina Brons, for Hongkong; Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay; Fanny, for New Caledonia; Shamrock, for Melbourne; Revely, for Singapore; Caroline, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

August 19.—Fanny, brig, 211 tons, Captain Miles, for New Caledonia.

August 19.—Shamrock, brig, 153 tons, Captain Punch, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. C Robinson, and G. White.

August 19.—Revely, ship, 665 tons, Captain Todd, for Singapore, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Todd.

August 19.—Caroline, schooner, 127 tons, Captain Smith, for Moreton Bay, with sundries.

August 19.—Boomerang (s.), 360 tons, Captain H. O'Reilly, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. F. W. Jaques, Miss Jaques, Mr. Shoolbred, Mrs. E. Hitchin, Mr. Francis Wells Fisher, Miss E. Jackson, Mr. G. L. D. Buse, Rev. Dean Rigney, Mr. Laurie, Mr. R. N. Binnie, Mr. P. Leslie, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. H. G. Glassford, Mr. Archer, Mr. H. Newton, Mr. W. B. Tooth, and 17 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 19.—Telegraph, and Trial, from Newcastle, with 173 bags maize, 77 bags bran, 4 bags flour, 38 tons coal; Cambrian Packet, and Gazelle, from Brisbane Water, with 1800 baskets shell; William and Mary, from the Hawkesbury, with 60,000 shingles; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 123 trusses hay, 60 bags bran, 344 bags maize, 110 bags flour, 3 coops poultry, 9 boxes eggs, 7 pigs, 208 sheep, 9 calves, 124 hides, 14 casks tallow, 4 bundles skins; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 120 trusses hay, 67 bags maize, 268 hides, 24 casks tallow, 20 pigs, 8 bundles skins, 2 horses, 100 sheep, 2 calves, 2 coops fowls.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 19.—Catherine, for Broken Bay; Minerva, Venus, Louisa Maria, Ann and Jane, Trial, and Albion, for Newcastle; Josephine, and Ripley, for Richmond River; Alma, for McLeay River; Avenger, for the Bellinger; William and Mary, for the Hawkesbury; Cambrian Packet, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORT.

August 19.—Spray, from Auckland: 360 bags wheat, 70 tons potatoes, 10 tons gum, Order.

EXPORTS.

August 19.—Fanny, for New Caledonia: 60 bales hoop iron, 80 boxes soap, 11 hogsheads beef, 100 boxes pipes, 4½ tierces 15 kegs tobacco, 25 cases old tom, 4 hogsheads rum, 2 cases cigars, 1 ton sugar, 40 coils rope, 4 cases, R. Towns and Co.; 20 tons sulphur, part of original cargo.

August 19.—Shamrock, for Melbourne: 100 cases geneva, T. Skinner and Co.; 151 quarter casks 20 hogsheads sherry, 149 chests 298 half-chests tea, W. Dean and Co.; 100 bundles shovels, Levicks and Piper; 66 logs cedar, Kirchner and Co.; 10 hogsheads varnish, E. Youngman and Co.; 7 logs cedar, M. Punch; 221 bags grain, Jackson and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR SINGAPORE.—By the Revely, this day, at noon, if not under-way.
FOR CALLAO.—By the Ganymede, this day, at noon.
FOR HONGKONG.—By the Imina Brons, this day, at noon.
FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Fanny, this evening, at 6.
FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5·30, p.m.
FOR AUCKLAND—By the Sarah, on Friday, at 6 p.m.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

The schooner Spray, which arrived yesterday, reports the schooner Acadian having sailed on the 27th July, with a full cargo of potatoes.

The City of Sydney (s.), cleared Port Phillip Heads on Monday, 17th instant, at 4·45 p.m., and arrived at Sydney Heads yesterday, at 10 p.m. Experienced light variable winds up to Cape Howe, and light S. W. up to the Heads. Passed the Company's steamer London, on Tuesday, at 1 a.m., 29 miles N.W. of the Promontory. Passed the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Wednesday at 8 a.m., 10 miles N. E. of the Dromedary.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.—White Swan (s.), from Adelaide; Wave, from Newcastle; City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney.

August 15.—Emeu, R.M.S. from Liverpool; Marchioness, from Wellington; Frederic Oscar, from Calcutta; Tarbert Castle, from Newcastle; Acacia, from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.—Lady Milton, for Callao; Boundary, for Newcastle; Royal Charter (s.), for Liverpool; Themis, for Akyab.

CLEARED OUT.

August 13.—Caroline, for Newcastle
August 14.—Heinrick Burch, for Callao.

The Royal Charter sailed from the Bay at 8·50 a.m., and passed the Heads at 2·30 p.m. yesterday, August 14.

The Kent landed her mail in 70 days.

The Marchioness arrived in Hobson's Bay on Saturday from Wellington, N.Z. On her last passage to New Zealand she delivered the English mails on the sixty-fourth day, a feat hitherto unequalled. We are glad to hear that the services of this vessel have been retained by the Wellington Government for carrying he mails monthly between the colonies.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Tamora, from London.
August 4.—Morning Star, from London.
August 6.—Helder, from London.

CLEARANCES.

August 3.—John Ormerod, for Guam.
August 7.—Ocean Wave, for Singapore.

LOSS OF THE BEACON, SCHOONER, OFF SWAN ISLAND.—We learn the following particulars relative to the loss of this Government schooner off Swan Island, on the morning of Sunday, the 26th ultimo. About three o'clock on that morning, the wind having suddenly shifted from N.W. to S.E., got under way, as it is not safe to lie off when the wind sets in from the latter quarter, but, before the cable could be hove short, the anchor broke ground, and the schooner drove in shore. She was then canted, and way got on her, when the anchor twice caught ground in the rock, each time bringing her head to the wind. The cable soon after the anchor caught ground the second time parted, and the breeze still increasing, and a heavy sea setting in, Captain Nicholson could not weather the rocks off the N.E. side of the island, so tried to stay the vessel, but not having sufficient headway, in consequence of the heavy sea setting in, she missed stays and the second anchor was immediately let go, but the hawsepipe broke and jammed the cable, at seven fathoms, so fast that it could neither be hove in nor out. The consequence of this was that about four o'clock the vessel was driven ashore before any other alternative to save her could be adopted, and she became a wreck. The Beacon is not yet broke up, but lies waterlogged, with seven feet water in her hold. By great exertion Captain Nicholson and his crew saved the stores and everything belonging to the vessel but her hull. Captain Bentley passed the wreck on Friday, and was signalled by Captain Nicholson to report the loss of the schooner, which the former gentleman did on his arrival at Williamstown. Captain Nicholson and his crew of ten remained on the island until yesterday, when they were taken aboard the City of Hobart by Captain Bentley, on his return voyage to this port, and arrived here this morning.—*Hobart Town Courier*, 7th August.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 18.—Hero, from Geelong; Wellington, from Hobart Town; Fleda, from Portland Bay.
May 20.—Derwentwater, from Hobart Town.
May 22.—Istamboul (s.), from Melbourne March 3.
May 23.—Granton, from Adelaide.
May 25.—Augusta, from Adelaide.
May 26.—Frances, from Swan River.
May 30.—La Hogue, from Sydney February 21.
June 1.—Alnwick Castle, from Sydney March 15; Donald M'Kay, from Melbourne February 20; Sorata, from Adelaide; Wave of Life, from Sydney February 14.
June 2.—Morning Star, from Melbourne February 12.
June 3.—Sydenham, from Melbourne February 10.
May 4.—Coleroon, from Sydney February 18; Sussex, from Melbourne March 9; Walmer Castle, from Melbourne March 15; Oliver Lang, from Wellington March 28; Severn, from Portland Bay; Catherine Adamson, from Sydney March 26.
June 6.—Medway, from Melbourne February 17; Harrowby, from Hobart Town March 7.
June 8.—South Carolina, from Melbourne February 3; Kent, from Melbourne March 25; Pirate, from Launceston; Hannah, from Port Fairy.
June 10.—Albion, from Portland Bay; Wycliffe, from Portland Bay.
June 11.—Arnou, from Launceston; Emigrant, from Guichen Bay.
June 13.—Heather Bell, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LONDON.

For Sydney.—May 7, Zemindar; 12, Ann; 15, Oliver Cromwell; 21, Woolloomooloo; 24, Dunbar; 28, Ætos; 30, Thracian. June 5, Palmerston, Nimroud; 9, Harvest Home; 11, Blenheim (Moreton Bay), Washington Irving, Moses Wheeler.

For Melbourne.—May 20, Northumberland, Henry Reid; 23, Hornet, Mermaid; 25, Adelaide, Harwich; 28, Undaunted (s.) June 5, Bosphorus, Trent, Detroit; 16, Souter Johnnie.

For New Zealand.—May 23, Cornubia; 29, Southern Cross.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—May 9, Vocalist; 28, Brazil. June 14, Admiral Lyons.

For Melbourne.—May 20, Maldon; 28, Commodore Perry, Eastern City; 29, Greyhound, Titan; 30, Dragon, Ben Nevis.

VESSELS LOADING AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Light of the Age, Damascus, Lawrence Brown, Vimeira, Merrington, Hepscott, Africa, La Hogue, Wave of Life, Lloyds, Agnes Leeds, Ardmillan, Governor Moreton, Catherine Adamson, Commonwealth.

For Port Phillip.—Copenhagen, Beatrice, Linda, Blackwall, King Philip, Eclipse, Anglesey, Mindoro, Gomelza, Brewster, General Nowell, Sydenham, Liverpool, Olive Branch, Coleroon, Free Trade, Medway, Kent, Istamboul, steamer.

For New Zealand.—William Watson, Eastfield.

LOADING AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Admiral Lyons, John Bunyan, Bangalore, Boanerges, Antonio Petronella.

For Melbourne.—Sir J. Franklin, White Star, Cairnsmore, Sarah Dixon, General Windham, John Linn, Miles Barton, Albion, Monarch of Seas, Imperadore, Shalima, Jessie Munn.

LOADING AT GLASGOW.

For Sydney.—Clara.

Passengers, per Dunbar, Captain Green, for Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer six children, Miss J. Wake, Mr. and Mrs. Waller six children, Miss S. Fothergill, Miss E. King, Mr. and Mrs. Milne two daughters, Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Culinac, Mrs. Eagan, Messrs. Troughton, James, Tindall, Davidson, Simmons, and M'Quoid.

Arrangements have been made for the large clipper ships engaged in the Australian passenger service, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and Mr. Duncan Dunbar, of Limehouse, to be despatched from Plymouth, monthly during the present year. Messrs. Green's line includes the Blackwall, Orwell, Anglesey, Roxburgh Castle, Alnwick Castle, and Walmer Castle, their destination being Melbourne, except the Alnwick Castle, which is for Sydney. Mr. Dunbar's line includes the Dunbar, Vimeira, Copenhagen (a new ship), La Hogue, Waterloo, Camperdown, and Cospatrick—all being destined for Sydney, except the Copenhagen, which is engaged to proceed to Melbourne.

During the past month the departures of shipping for the Australian colonies have sensibly decreased, and we trust that the shippers and importers have at last taken alarm at the repeated warnings which they have received of the state of the colonial markets. A demand for freight is likely to arise from other quarters, which may somewhat relieve the amount of tonnage for Australia. A considerable amount was required in China, and the Admiralty have given notice that they require tenders for the conveyance of about 6000 troops to India, and a further supply of tonnage for the conveyance of stores which, with the requirements of the Emigration Commissioners, will prove a seasonable relief to the shipowners, who are complaining of the stagnant state of some portions of the shipping trade since the transport service expired, and of the low rates of freight ruling in many instances. The passenger trade is, however, very good, all the ships readily filling both in London and at the provincial ports.

The Orwell and Palmerston are to convey the 77th regiment to Sydney.

The Polmaise and Beechworth are to take the 95th foot from Dublin to Cape of Good Hope, the 89th regiment from Cape of Good Hope to Auckland, New Zealand, and return to Portsmouth with the 58th regiment.

The clipper ship Oliver Lang, Captain Mundell, has arrived at Liverpool with advices from Wellington, New Zealand, to the 28th of March, being 38 days later. She has made the passage in 68 days, and is the first direct vessel from New Zealand for this port for the last ten years. She brought no specie, but had 2300 bales of wool and 17 tons of flax, besides parcels of oil, whalebone, &c.

NEW CLIPPER SHIP FOR AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Chambers, the owners of the "White Star" Line of British and Australian Ex-Royal Mail clippers, have added to their fleet the "Monarch of the Sea," 2240 tons register, and 5000 tons burthen. This ship is fitted with magnificent saloons, ice-house, &c., for first-class passengers, whilst her between-decks are lofty, light, and airy. She has five of Emerson's patent corresponding ventilators, fourteen side ventilators, six shaft ditto, and six port ditto; eighteen ladder ways, each a good and efficient air passage; ten-horse steam engine, for taking in cargo, pumping the ship, and working in connection with four eight-inch chamber pumps. This noble clipper was selected by the Imperial Government of France for conveying their soldiers to the Crimea, and being now released from that service she takes her place as "White Star" packet of the 20th July.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

CHARGE AGAINST AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—Washington, May 27.—Jonathan S. Jenkins, U. S. Consul at the Navigator's Islands, was arrested this afternoon on the steps of the State Department, immediately after his interview with Assistant Secretary Appleton. The warrant was issued by Justice Goddard on a charge of piracy, and was sworn to by Dr. Van Camp. The charge is seizing by force of arms, and selling a large amount of property belonging to citizens of the ship Eudorus, in the harbour of Apia. It appears from papers filed in the department that on the arrival of Mr. Jenkins there, he formed an Admiralty Court, styling himself vice-commissioner, appointed assistant judges, marshal, &c. The property alleged to have been sacrificed, amounting to about 70,000 dollars, while that of V. P. Chapin and A. Van Camp was over 100,000 dollars. Mr. Jenkins was committed to await the requisition of the Governor of New York, where the case must be tried, he having first touched the soil of that State on his return to the country.—*Boston Post.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.		Sun Rises		Sun Sets		High Water Morn.		High Water Aftern.	
20	THURSDAY	6	37	5	29	8	15	8	35

MOON.—New, this day, at 2h. 29m. 49s., a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Goods	Mixed Trains.		
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m. (Mail)
0	Sydney	6·30	10· 0		1·30	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	6·36	10· 6		1·36	4·31	5·51
3½	Petersham	6·41	10·11		1·41	4·36	5·58
5	Ashfield	6·48	10·18		1·48	4·43	6· 3
6½	Burwood	6·53	10·23		1·53	4·48	6· 6
7½	Homebush	6·58	10·28		1·58	4·53	6·15
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48		2·18	5·13	6·33
17½	Fairfield	7·31	11· 1		2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12		2·42	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.			Goods	Mixed Trains	
Miles.	Leave—	a.m. (Mail)	a.m.	a.m.	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·20 p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6 30	8·15	11·30		3·30	5·45
4½	Fairfield	6·43	8·28	11·43		3·43	5·58
8½	Parramatta	7· 1	8·46	12· 1		4· 1	6·16
14½	Homebush	7·15	9· 0	12·15		4·15	6·30
15½	Burwood	7·18	9· 3	12·18		4·18	6·33
17	Ashfield	7·23	9· 8	12·23		4·23	6·38
18½	Petersham	7·30	9·15	12·30		4·30	6·45
20	Newtown	7·38	9·23	12·38		4·38	6·53
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42		4·42	6.57

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 3·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3· 0	7·30	3· 0
9½	Hexham	8· 0	3·30	8· 0	3·30
16¼	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6½	Hexham	9· 5	4·30	9· 5	4·30
16¼	Newcastle	9·39	5· 4	9·39	5· 4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1857.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday, in answer to a question from Mr. Want, Mr. E. Deas Thomson said that the duties of the Parliamentary Draftsmen were to draw public Bills, and should any honorable member require their assistance in perfecting private Bills, they were entitled to it.

Mr. Thomson moved for "A committe to consider and report on the expediency of establishing a Federal Legislature, invested with the necessary power to discuss and determine all questions of an inter-colonial character arising in the Australian colonies generally, and to suggest the manner in which this object can be best attained; and that such committee consist of the following members, viz., Sir Alfred Stephen, Sir William W. Burton, Mr. Knox, Captain Lamb, R.N., Mr. Want, Mr. Holden, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Norton, Mr. Warren, and the mover."

After a short debate, the question was put and agreed to.

The Chief Justice obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Granting of Titles to Land, and the shortening of the time of limitation.

The House adjourned at a quarter past six, till Friday next.

IN the Legislative Assembly, after some questions of a local nature had been put to the different heads of departments, in answer to a question from Mr. Piddington, the Colonial Secretary said that Mr. Rae, one of the late City Commissioners, had not received any compensation on account of the abolition of his office.

The answers to the other questions will be found in the report of Council proceedings, but for the most part they have only a local interest.

The debate on Mr. Cowper's motion for an expression of disapproval of the way in which the patronage of the Crown had been bestowed by the Government was then resumed. Mr. John Campbell, who moved the adjournment on the previous evening, spoke strongly in favour of the motion.

Mr. Robertson, at great length, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Marks, and Mr. Murray followed, on the same side; while Mr. Hargraves, Mr. Jones, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Hely opposed it. Mr. Cowper having replied, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 23 to 18. Mr. Jones, Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Weekes, did not vote, although they spoke against the motion.

The Electoral Bill was laid on the table, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday week.

The Bill for Establishing Municipal Institutions in country towns and districts was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read again on Thursday week.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock till three o'clock this day.

On Mr. Cowper's motion Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Oakes paired off.

AT the eleventh hour it was confessed by the Opposition that the motion put before the House was intended to prevent the Ministers proceeding another step! Charges of corruption were made, not because they were believed, but to displace the present Cabinet! Mr. HAY and Mr. DONALDSON, to say nothing of Mr. DARVALL, were accused of malversation, to reach Mr. DEAS THOMPSON, and to eject Mr. PARKER. We believe it would be almost impossible to produce an instance of such total disregard to truth. Falsehood after falsehood was exposed. Treachery and violation of confidence were brought into play; and as one calumny after another exploded, new ones were produced to the last. We have seen sometimes far more passion; the manifestation of personal hostility more intense, but never a greater disregard of moral restraints. The exposure of documents obtained surreptitiously, and the repetition of private conversations; the cruel and wanton attacks on private character now naturalised in our Legislature, are facts which must tell on the reputation of the colony, and lower us all in the estimation of the world.

And what is it all for! Mr. COWPER might have put the real issue into a simple and usual parliamentary form. Driven by the utter weakness of his facts, many who voted with him were compelled to confess that it was not the question whether the motion were true! The object was indeed to break up the present Ministry, and to place Mr. COWPER in power! Those who have been loud in denouncing the Ministers in possession for converting office into a fee simple, tell us Mr. COWPER ought to have his turn! Mr. ROBERTSON, who appears to have no great confidence in Mr. COWPER, nevertheless thinks that if Mr. COWPER should "jib"—such was the word—he may make way for better men! Mr. ROBERTSON's principles we pretty well know—wild, revolutionary, and levelling; and, perhaps — not unlikely,—Mr. COWPER may be a pioneer to the epoch when Mr. ROBERTSON will show what a Government can do.

The object of the motion was to expel the Ministers. Why was not a vote direct and manly offered to the House? Were we wrong in stating that the object was to arrest the exposition of the Ministerial policy? to escape a distinct avowal of a counter policy—to obtain office untrammelled, and thus to prevent the colony from fairly judging between the two parties? We cannot imagine that the colony has any personal preference for either set of candidates for office. Gentlemen in the House may have strong antipathies, but except within a very limited circle, our public men are only known as names. The people are anxious to see great measures launched. They are desirous of seeing controversies settled, not only because they are important in themselves, but because they keep asunder men who might combine for the public good. The Ministry, within a few days, will bring these questions before the country, and thus hear from the two parties, what either are prepared to do to improve the institutions, and to facilitate the colonization of the territory. Was it honest to arrest them on the threshold by imputations of corruption, so miserably sustained, that they would have been scouted out of any court of justice or of honour?

Of course the Ministers have done some things on which opinions differ. Their appointments are not all agreeable to every section of the people. In the selection of magistrates they may have passed by some better fitted for office than others they have chosen; but no man having the least pretentions to political knowledge can be ignorant that this is inevitable. It was in the nature of things impossible that satisfaction should be given. Accordingly, among those who vote against the Ministers there are persons of views utterly conflicting. They vote together, uniting in one object to expel the Ministers, but totally at variance in reference to all the facts of the case, and in reference to every specific course which the Ministers should have taken.

The refusal of several gentlemen to assent to this tortuous and illusive motion has been resented as a desertion. The disappointment is doubtless bitter. The savage yells which descended on the first who had the courage and manliness to avow the truth will doubtless pursue all who have shared in his spirit. They will find in the constituencies a very different appreciation. They will probably lose the "loud cheers," the "vociferous cheering," but there is not a man of weight in the colony, not a mere party man, who will not justify their vote. If those who aspire to lead will hoist false colours, they must expect that men of independence will refuse to follow them. The notion of party obligation at least implies mutual confidence and concurrence in purpose. Mr. COWPER chose to take his own way, and we are happy to find that the idea that the entire Opposition could be drawn after him, like a flock of silly sheep, has proved utterly fallacious.

WHEN Mr. WETTON was negotiating the Panama Mail service considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at his requiring a period of two years to commence the contract. It certainly goes far to justify the demand to witness the confusion in which the existing mail service still remains. The contract commenced in January. It is now the middle of August, and the effects of one accident are still unrepaired. At least nine months will have elapsed before the service can be properly organised and the regularity obtained which has been so long desired. By an advertisement in our issue of to-day, it will be seen that the Emeu is not to leave Sydney till the 11th of next month, so that there will be no homeward mail at all during the present month. This is done, we presume, in consequence of instructions received from the directors in England, since if Mr LARMOUR had entertained any intention of adopting this course on his own authority, he would long ago have announced it, in order that correspondents might not rely on the mail ship, but take advantage of the opportune departure of the Royal Charter. The Emeu could not in any case be ready to leave Sydney till at least a fortnight after her proper time, and we are not prepared to say that her detention till next month is not the best arrangement that could now be made to put an end to the irregularities that have so long existed, as by accumulating all the inconvenience on one month, the prospect of regularity for the future is held out. And if due intimation of the intention to adopt this plan had been given, so that the public could have arranged their correspondence accordingly, the practical inconvenience would have been minimised. But no little disappointment will be occasioned to those who have been calculating on the return of the steamer within a few days of her arrival, and who find that they must now wait a fortnight. The fault lies exclusively with the English directors of the Company, who could as easily have sent out instructions by the last mail as by this. If they had but condescended to have informed the Australian public of the steps they intended to take to repair the accident to the Oneida, correspondents at this end of the line would have known what to do. There was plenty of time to have forwarded this information, and, under the circumstances, it was the least that could have been expected. But till the absolute arrival of the Emeu in the harbour we were in utter ignorance as to whether the mails would come by the oversea, or by the overland route. It is certainly anything but satisfactory, in the eighth month of the contract, to find the steamer coming in eight days after date, with the sudden announcement that there would be no return mail till the following month. We trust that we have now seen an end of these irregularities, and that the present disappointment is the last.

We still see advertisements in the English journals to the effect that the Company intend shortly to run steamers to India and China. We hope that they will set their own house in order before they take on themselves the reformation of the Indian mail service. It will give rise to anything but satisfaction in Australia if it is seen that the Company is expending its strength in the Indian Seas before the Australian service is placed on such a footing of thorough efficiency as to guard effectually against any farther repetition of the disorganization that has hitherto prevailed.

THE Ministerial measure for Electoral Reform is now before the country. Criticism on its merits or demerits we must reserve till we have had more leisure to cosider the bearing of its provisions. At present we shall simply state its chief provisions, in order to make it more intelligible to the whole country. It proposes to divide the colony into seventy electoral divisions, and to increase the number of representatives to one hundred and four.

The electoral districts consist of counties, some single and some united; of pastoral districts single and united; of boroughs, single and united; of metropolitan hamlets, single and united, and of the city wards separately. Only one district, the county of Durham, is made to return three members; thirty-two districts are set down to return two members; and the remaining thirty-seven districts each return one. The following is the list of the proposed constituencies, in the order in which they are arranged in the Bill, with the number of members alloted to each:—

		No. of Members.
1.	County of Argyle	2
2.	County of Bathurst	2
3.	United Counties of Brisbane and Bligh	2
4.	North-East Riding of the County of Camden	2
5.	South-East ditto of ditto	2
6.	West ditto of ditto	2
7.	County of Cook	2
8.	East Riding of County of Cumberland	2
9.	North-East ditto of ditto ditto	2
10.	North-West ditto of ditto ditto	2
11.	South ditto of ditto ditto	2
12.	County of Durham	3
13.	County of Georgiana	1
14.	County of Gloucester	2
15.	United Counties of Hunter and Phillip	1
16.	County of King	2
17.	County of Macquarie	2
18.	County of Murray	1
19.	North Riding of County of Northumberland	2
20.	South Riding of County of Northumberland	2
21.	County of Roxburgh	2
22.	County of St. Vincent	2
23.	County of Stanley (reputed)	2
24.	County of Wellington	1
25.	County of Westmoreland	1
26.	United Pastoral Districts of Bligh and Gwyder	2
27.	Pastoral District of Clarence	1
28.	United Pastoral Districts of Darling Downs and Maranoa	2
29.	United Pastoral Districts of Lachlan, Lower Darling, and Albert	2
30.	Pastoral District of Liverpool Plains	2
31.	Pastoral District of Maneroo	2
32	United Pastoral Districts of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, Port Curtis, and Leichhardt	2
33.	Pastoral District of Murrumbidgee	2
34.	United Pastoral Districts of New England and Macleay	2
35.	Pastoral District of Wellington	1
36.	Sydney:—Gipps Ward	1
37.	Ditto, Brisbane ditto	1
38.	Ditto, Bourke ditto	1
39.	Ditto, Phillip ditto	1
40.	Ditto, Denison ditto	1
41.	Ditto, Macquarie ditto	1
42.	Ditto, Cook ditto	1
43.	Ditto, Fitz Roy ditto	1
44.	United Hamlets of Balmain and St. Leonard's	1
45.	Hamlet of the Glebe	1
46.	United Hamlets of Redfern, Chippendale, and Surry Hills	1
47.	Hamlet of Paddington	1
48.	United Hamlets of Camperdown, O'Connell Town, and Newtown	1
49.	Borough of Parramatta	2
50.	United North Cumberland Boroughs, viz., Windsor, Richmond, Pitt Town, Penrith, and St. Mary's	1
51.	United South Cumberland and Camden Boroughs, viz., Liverpool, Campbelltown, Camden, and Picton	1
52.	United Bathurst Boroughs, viz., Bathurst, Kelso, and Carcoar	2
53.	United Western Boroughs, viz., Mudgee, Sofala, Orange, Wellington, and Montefiores	1
54.	United Argyle and Camden Boroughs, viz., Goulburn and Berrima	1
55.	United Southern Boroughs, viz., Braidwood, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, and Yass	1
56.	United Illawarra Boroughs, viz., Wollongong and Kiama	1
57.	Borough of West Maitland	2
58.	United Hunter River Boroughs, viz., East Maitland and Morpeth	1
59.	United Northumberland and Gloucester Boroughs, viz, Newcastle, Stockton, Gosford, and Wollombi	1
60.	United Gloucester and Durham Boroughs, viz., Raymond Terrace, Dungog, Clarence Town, Stroud, Paterson, and Hinton	1
61.	United Durham and Brisbane Boroughs of Singleton, Muswellbrook, Scone, Merriwa, and Murrurundi	1
62.	Borough of Brisbane	2
63.	Borough of Ipswich	2
64.	United Northern Pastoral Boroughs of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Gayndah	1
65.	United Darling Downs Pastoral Boroughs of Drayton, Toowoomba, and Warwick	1
66.	Borough of North and South Grafton	1
67.	United North-western Pastoral Boroughs of Armidale and Tamworth	1
68.	United Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Pastoral Boroughs of Binalong, Tumut, Gundagai, and Wagga Wagga	1
69.	United Southern Pastoral Boroughs of Albury and Deniliquin	1
70.	United South-eastern Pastoral Boroughs of Cooma, Bombala, Eden, Panbula, and Moruya	1

Classified according to the supposed special characteristics of the constituencies, the Electoral Districts, it will be seen, are related as follows:—

Metropolitan electorates		8
Suburban	ditto	5
Borough	ditto	2
County	ditto	25
Pastoral districts		10
Total		70

The proportion of the representation allotted to each of these political divisions is:—

To the metropolis	8	members
To the suburbs	5	ditto
To the boroughs	37	ditto
To the counties	46	ditto
To the pastoral districts	18	ditto
Total	104	

No change in the qualification of voters is proposed further than that provision is made for obviating disqualification arising from mere change of residence. A clause is also introduced providing for a prospective educational test.

The necessary machinery for introducing the ballot is provided, and nomination of candidates by letter, addressed to the Returning Officer, and signed by six electors, is substituted for the present *viva voce* plan. There are also several clauses relating to the revision of the Electoral Rolls, and to the constitution and working of the Committee of Elections, but the greatest feature of the bill is the distribution of representation as described above.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY MORNING, 17th AUGUST.—The English intelligence absorbs the attention of the public, as a matter of course. The Emeu arrived at a most opportune time, for everything was becoming as dull as it could possibly be. Political excitement has worn itself out; there are few social questions at present in process of agitation, and trade and commerce are enjoying a complete holiday. Under these circumstances a month's later English news is a benefit of more than ordinary importance. Nothing has transpired here with respect to the future arrangements for the Overland mail service, but strong hopes are entertained that Mr. Larmour will, if he have discretion in the matter, see the necessity of returning to the contract dates of departure. He will incur no blame from this colony, if the Emeu does not make her appearance on the homeward run for Seuz until the 15th September. The Royal Charter, which sailed on Thursday last, has taken home the *de facto* mails, for August, from this colony. The interest of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company and that of the Australian colonies will be served, to so much greater purpose, by the observance of the prescribed times of departure, that I wonder the plan of detaining a steamer has not been adopted before. Until the day of sailing be fixed, the travelling public believe that detentions on the Isthmus and Alexandria must ensue, and hence none are coming forward. When the service is once more rendered certain and reliable, passengers will not be wanting from this colony.

The Land Bill has made further progress in the Assembly, and clause 28 has passed without one threatened opposition from independent members. The Solicitor-General has proposed to meet the difficulty attending the clause reserving to the Crown power to resume possession of lands held by its pastoral tenants, by omitting all description of the purpose for which it may be resumed, except the general one, "for any public purpose whatever." This does not, however, quite meet the views of liberal members, who will not be satisfied unless they are convinced that "any public purpose whatever" will include every possible purpose which the good of the colony may dictate. It is asked whether leasing the land to agriculturists, who might require it, is a public purpose within the meaning of the Act; that is, whether the clause, if permitted to pass as proposed by the Government, would not effectually obstruct the carrying out of an experiment of leasing lands to agriculturists, should the Legislature hereafter think fit to try one.

All the Buckland rioters have now been put on their trial. Three, James Johnson, John M'Gowan, and Thomas Norton have been found guilty of unlawfully assembling, and have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The trials will scarcely bear investigation. The evidence was clear enough in several cases, which, however, terminated in acquittals. The judgment of the juries was too much warped by hatred of the Chinese race to believe in the testimony adduced. The majesty of the law has, however, been indicated in the sentencing of three of the least guilty of the rioters to imprisonment and its consequent disgrace.

A meeting of the "unemployed" of Melbourne and its vicinity was held on Thursday evening, in the Eastern Market, with the view of making known their position and adopting means for its amelioration. It is certain that some 2000 people attended, of whom perhaps it may not be unfair to assume that more than one half were really of the class referred to, and had no work. This may be considered an evidence of a state of things, temporary only, it is true, but which requires some effort on the part of the Legislature to ameliorate. Beyond this general feeling of regret, all feeling of sympathy ends, for the most violent and intemperate language was employed, and the staple business of the evening seemed to be to abuse the Press. Immigrants not three weeks in the colony seemed to be entirely conversant with all its institutions, which they must have learned either by intuition, which is impossible, or through the very Press they condemned, in such strong language as need not to be repeated, and by the following resolution:—

That this meeting is of opinion, that the existing disappointment and misery experienced by the labouring classes is owing in a great measure to the misrepresentation contained in the summaries sent to England by a portion of the colonial press; and this meeting resolves that a Board of Trades be formed, for the purpose of sending home a true statement of the condition of the labour market of this colony by every mail, the said Board to be formed from the various trades.

One of the immigrants (Mr. Osborne) made some very grave charges against the management of the Immigrant Depot. He said, "The women had to climb to a height of eight feet to get into bed, and had to undress in the presence of twenty or thirty men. They were told on the arrival of this vessel that the partition boards between the families would have to be removed, and that three men and three women would have to turn in together. (Loud groans.) His wife told this representative of the colony that she had not come 16,000 miles to sleep with a strange man, and the answer she received was, 'Oh, we think nothing of that here!'"—This charge is to be the subject of an inquiry, and has been referred to in the Assembly. There are strong reasons for believing it to be untrue.

The August Criminal Sessions commenced to-day. The Chinese prisoners Hing Tzan and Chong Sigh will be placed on their trial for the murder of Sophia Lewis. The evidence in support of the charge is purely circumstantial, and apart from the admissions made by Hing Tzan to the Chinese interpreter, some of which have since been retracted, they go very little way towards bringing it home.

Some scandal has been circulated by one of the Melbourne journals against the independence of another, in consequence of the appearance of the name of its editor among the list of new magistrates in the *Government Gazette*. This has called forth a reply. The facts appear to be simply these. Mr. George Higinbotham, of the bar, was a resident on Emerald Hill in March, 1856, when he was invited by the Government of the day to have his name placed in the Commission of the Peace. Mr. Higinbotham assented, but his name was not immediately gazetted. Some six months after, the learned gentleman was invited by the proprietors of the *Argus* to take the responsible position of editor of that journal. He accepted the trust, and foreseeing that a misunderstanding might arise if his acceptance of the invitation of the Government were now to be made public for the first time, he wrote to the Attorney-General (now Chief Justice), through whom the invitation came, a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Argus Office, January 16th, 1857.

My dear Sir,—You informed me some time ago, in conversation, that the offer which I had the honour of receiving from the late Acting Governor, in the early part of last year, of appointment to a justiceship of the peace would not be fulfilled until the arrival of Sir Henry Barkly, when my name, and those of others who had accepted a similar offer, would be gazetted.

Since my interview with you I have accepted the editorship of the *Argus* newspaper. Considering the relations which are supposed to exist between the present Government and this journal, I fear that my appointment would give rise to rumours injurious as well to the Government as to the *Argus*, and no explanation would wholly counteract their effect.

I have, therefore, come to the determination—though I own it is with some regret—not to ask for a fulfilment of the promise made to me by the late Acting Governor; and I now address you, as the first law officer, for the purpose of requesting that you will have my name removed from the list of intended magistrates.

I have also to request that you will be so good as to write to me, to state that it is at my own request the appointment will not be made.

The reply of the Attorney-General promised that "at your request I will take steps to prevent your name being inserted in the Commission." Two rapid changes took place at this time in the Government. Mr. O'Shanassy succeeded Mr. Haines, and Mr. Haines again returned to power. The promise of the Attorney-General Stawell was not fulfilled, and the name of Mr. George Higinbotham appeared in the Commission of the Peace to the great surprise of the learned gentleman, and to the great horror of the *Age* newspaper, whose editor, in chronicling the event, remarked—"More barefaced, brazen prostitution of power to party ends it would be impossible to conceive. If these be the first-fruits of 'Responsible Government,' what will its future developments exhibit?' 'If these things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?'"

I cannot learn that anything is being actually done in the markets to-day in European goods, but brandy is not so firm, and hops are meeting with enquiry. There is a better feeling in the flour market, and sales of Adelaide firsts, town brands, have been effected at £25 per ton, for cash.

COURT OF REQUESTS: £30 JURISDICTION.—The Court will commence its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, with a list of 125 cases, of which 105 are undefended. The whole of the undefended cases will be disposed of in the first place; after which, the defended cases, continued from last month, 21 in number, will be heard; and finally, the defended cases for the present sittings will be tried. The assessors summoned for this day are Messrs. J. Sly, A. Small, and W. Soole.

TO GROCERS AND THE TRADE.—Parkis and Lambert beg to remind the public, that they sell, this day, at the Mart, at 11 o'clock, 2004 bags Mauritius counter sugars, 600 packages congou tea, pepper, rice, coffee, sago, brandy, fine flour.—ADV.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496706

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £250,000.

INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.
Sydney, 4th August.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the Principle of Mutual Assurance, and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.
Chairman—M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. Thos. Holt, Esq., M.P.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.P. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq. M.L.C. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Chief Offices—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age		Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 [illegible]	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 7
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 5

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradually increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3d.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.
Paid-up Capital £500,000, with power to increase it to One Million.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

With reference to the present high rates obtainable for money in England, it has been determined to allow from and after 1st proximo, to all parties keeping current accounts at this Bank, interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily credit balances.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On money lodged for certain fixed periods, interest will be allowed according to the following scale:—
On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto six months' notice, 4 ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto twelve months' notice, 5 ditto ditto.

From and after the 1st proximo interest will be charged on cash credit accounts at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

The Bank will continue to discount bills at previous rates.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank,
Sydney, 27th July.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.
Insurances granted on property of every description, at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL REFEREES:
John M'Farland, Esq., M.D.
John Moon, Esq., Surgeon.
Detailed prospectuses, forms, and all other information can be obtained from the Company's Agents, BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And

Per annum.
On money deposited for three months certain, 3 per cent.
Ditto 6 ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto 5 ditto
GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

ESTABLISHED 1840.—W. G. and A. MOORE, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Brokers.—Cash advanced on deeds, plate, jewellery, books, articles of vertu, and portable property of all description, from 1s. to £1000. Boxes stored at one shilling a month per box, for two years, and a printed receipt given for the same.

An Auction held every day, for the disposal of all description of portable property, and cash advanced on the same, if required. Private communications strictly attended to.

THE UNDERSIGNED are cash purchasers of wool tallow, and hides, or they will make liberal advances on shipments thereof consigned to their friends, Havenith and Co., London. MULLENDORFF, KAHMER, and CO.

£350 TO £500 TO LEND, in one or two sums, on good freehold property. Apply to Mr. MICHAEL GANNON, Cook's River; or, to Mr. R. BANBURY, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on farms or on city property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

FIRKINS BUTTER, now landing, on SALE, at the Stores of ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 58, King-street.

W. A. BELL, Land, Estate, and Commission Agent, and Licensed Auctioneer, has the undermentioned properties in his hands:
FOR SALE,
2 farms, with first-rate houses, Railway Station, Burwood
30-acre farm, Salt-Pan Creek
100-acre farm, Punch-bowl Road, under vineyard cultivation
768 acres, fattening station, Cassilis, and cattle run
Land at Appin, central position
Land at Five Dock, several allotments
1 allotment land in Albion-street, Sydney
1 four-roomed stone-built house, Bourke-street, Riley Estate
1 four-roomed house, Newtown, near the Railway.
TO LET,
Private houses, public-houses (town and country), offices and stores, and apartments, furnished and unfurnished
Also, a boiling-down establishment at Waverley—every convenience.
TO LEND,
Money, in sums from £100 upwards, on freeholds city or suburban.

TO LIEUTENANT JOHN MURRAY, J.P., commanding the 1st Division of Native Police.—SIR,—We, the undersigned settlers and inhabitants of Port Curtis and the surrounding districts, beg to intimate to you our extreme regret to find that upon the appointment of a Commandant of the Native Police (without any disrespect being intended to the present Commandant), your claims appear to us to have been overlooked in the appointment of a junior officer to that post.

We trust, however, that you will still continue in that branch of the public service, and we take the present opportunity of tendering you our sincere thanks, for the protection which the division of police force under your command has afforded to Port Curtis, and surrounding districts, and as a token of our gratitude to you we beg your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,
(Signed) L. W. Solson, Miriam Vale,
A. B. J. Chauvel, Miriam Vale,
R. and F. Blackman, Warro,
George Ranken, jun., Me'angool,
W. Landsborough, Westholme,
James Landsborough, Monduran,
John Landsborough, Monduran,
H. A. Corfield, Stanton Harcourt,
F. M. Thomson, Walla,
Archibald M. Thomson, Walla,
William H. Holt, Holonga.

In reference to the foregoing address, the parties thereto subscribing have presented Mr. Murray with a gold watch

To John Murray, Esquire, J.P., Lieutenant commanding the Port Curtis Division of Native Police,

SIR,—We, the undersigned settlers in the Port Curtis District, beg to intimate to you our extreme regret to find that upon the appointment of a Commandant to the Native Police, your claims appear to us to have been overlooked, and a junior officer nominated.

We trust, however, that you will still continue in that branch of the public service, as having at various times, since the first occupation of Port Curtis, found the benefit of your services, we cannot forget the energy and promptitude in the discharge of your duty which you have upon all occasions displayed, and for the zeal with which you have always when called upon rendered us assistance, we take the present opportunity of tendering you our sincere thanks, and we beg, as a small mark of our esteem, that you would accept from us the accompanying testimonial.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed) Charles James Clarke, Calliope
Robert Bell, East Stowe
L. F. Landsbery, Coonambala
Edward Kelly, Gracemere
Joseph R. Scaplehorn, brig Burnett
R. E. Palmer, Fitz Roy River
John P. Campbell, ditto
Daniel Connor, ditto
W. Elliot, Canoona
Colin Archer, Gracemore
H. W. Rissieu, ditto
C. H. Thiessen, Mount Larcomb
J. Willmott, Gladstone
C. P. O'Connell, Iveragh, Boyne River
H. Little, Rosedale
E. Johnson, Gladstone
R. Hetherington, Gladstone.
June, 1857.

[In reference to the foregoing address, the parties thereto subscribing have presented Mr. Murray with a gold watch.]

CRITERION HOTEL, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.—The public are respectfully informed that COLD LUNCHEONS will be provided daily for the present, upon the system of hams, tongues, corn beef, german sausage, &c. Price one shilling each. Best ale, 3d. per glass.

N.B.—From the 20th instant, Breakfast every morning, from 8 o'clock until 9. Charges moderate.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), continues to supply artificial teeth of surpassing beauty of shape and colour, without extracting the stumps, or causing the slightest pain; guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Charges moderate, to meet the views of all classes. ☞ French, Italian, German, and Dutch languages spoken. No. 183, George-street North, near the EMPIRE Office.

WOOLLEY'S PECTORAL CANDY, for the instant relief and speedy cure of

Coughs	Influenza	Consumption
Colds	Bronchitis	Affections of the
Hoarseness	Tightness of the chest	pulmonary organs generally.
Loss of voice	Asthma	

These Tablets are the most convenient and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing and, if neglected, dangerous symptoms. During the last fifteen years they have enjoyed a rapidly increasing sale, so that they now possess a wide celebrity. To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or a redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief, by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons, they are almost indispensable, and no one, whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold, ought to be without them. They give immediate and permanent relief in cases of cough, and where there is no physical disorganization, will speedily effect a cure.

Prepared only and sold wholesale and for exportation, by the proprietor, WOOLLEY (late of Maidstone), at the central Depot, 22, Bread-street Hill, London; and sold by J. and E. ROW, 64, King-street, Sydney, sole agents for the Australian Colonies.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The mischievous effects caused to the Lungs by every attack of cough, induces a tendency to consumption, bronchitis, and other dangerous disorders of the respiratory organs, or doctor's bill may be saved by keeping ready for use a box of the above celebrated lozenges.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agents in Sydney—Foss and Co., Walker and Co., Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rowe, Watson's Drug Stores. At Windsor, Mr. J. Mountford.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!—A Resistless Remedy, —HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Circular to the Sick.—The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidence of disease, and neutralise the fiery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS.

These are among the most terrible and agonising diseases, yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing antidote to pain and inflammation.

KING'S EVIL, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of King's Evil where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers, after a few applications of this ointment. The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

This Ointment is universally used on board of the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it having recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. the pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Sold wholesale by the agent,
JOHN BIRRELL, 47, King-street, Sydney.

BREWERS' Russian Isinglass on SALE. J. J. N. CLARK, Bon Accord Store.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Rose Water, from Yemen, Arabia, in glass bottles, 2 gallons each. Also, grass cloth, bleached and unbleached; Turkish towels, &c. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

COMPOSITE MOULD CANDLES.—Manufactured by the A. S. W. Company, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. W. Company's Composite Mould Candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as Stearine or Sperm Candles, and give as good a light. The price is within one penny per pound of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the Company's name on the wrapper. To be had of all respectable grocers. Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.

NOW LANDED, ex Elwood Walter, 22 cases of Hats, of a very superior description, and of the latest fashions; among them are a choice lot of French felts hats, the first of the kind ever imported, and admirably adapted for the warm weather. Ladies' black, brown, and drab French felt riding hats, drab beaver, shell, and merino ditto. Caps of all kinds; military, navy, and livery lace ditto; as also, a small assortment of particularly fine ostrich feathers, of various colours. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 234, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closes at 7—Saturdays excepted

A FRENCH GARDEN, No. 141, Pitt-street South.—Notice.—Selling Off.—Just imported from France, a beautiful Collection Rose Bushes, and also a collection of fruit trees, shrubs, bulbous, onions, and flower roots. Amateurs are respectfully informed the sale shall be over on the 28th instant. G. GODILLON, Horticulturist.

NOTICE to HAY DEALERS and others.—Chaff cut on the shortest notice, by Steam, at one shilling per hundredweight. PHILIP M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

CHINESE FANCY BLINDS, Chinese Fancy Blinds!—500 (five hundred) very handsome China Blinds, for windows or verandahs, 3s. each, at BRADLY and SIMMONS', 39, King-street.

ALES.—A new brand, "Marrians'," of superior quality to be regularly imported, and well worthy of trial, on SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

500 AMERICAN DOORS, very superior, 6 8 x 2-8, 6-6 x 2-6, double and single moulded
150,000 Feet Oregon Deals, Joists and Scantling
Cheaper than hardwood.
W. FAIRFAX and SON

COALS, FIREWOOD, COKE, and CHARCOAL, always on hand, and delivered to any part of the city and suburbs on the shortest notice. Orders by post punctually attended to. DUGUID and MANSON, Steam Saw Mills, Australian Agricultural Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Bass's Burton ale
Truman's XX stout
Nicholson's old tom
Byass's bottled ale and porter, &c., &c.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

CIGARS.—J. M. LEIGH begs to direct attention to his stock of choice Havannah Cigars, selected by himself in London, consisting of
Fine old Regalias
Medium ditto
Cabanas
Ellecion
And other brands.
J. M. LEIGH, 137, George-street.

FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING.—Country buyers and others should visit DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street, where a variety of every requisite for furnishing may always be had. Goods delivered and fixed. ☞ Note the address, DEAN'S Furniture Iron Bedstead, and Bedding House, Market-street.

MAIZE.—Cheap maize for poultry, prime old maize, crushed maize, bran, pollard, good and sound lucerne hay, oaten hay, straw, and superior steam-cut chaff, at GIBBS'S wholesale and retail stores, Union Wharf, foot of Market-street.

ON SALE.—Slates—8 x 11, 18 x 10, 18 x 16 x 22, 14 x 8; marble flagging, admirably adapted for halls and verandahs; a large quantity of superior cement; doors and window sashes, of various sizes; 11 and 9 x 3 deals; pitch pine flooring boards, of one inch, of superior quality; tongued and grooved ditto; shingles and hardwood, in any quantities, 4 feet; American laths, 5 and 6 foot; Hobart Town palings. W. TAYLOR, corner of Market and Sussex streets.

ON SALE, Superior Iron Water Tanks, 400 gallons each, and being conveniently fitted with metal taps are well adapted for the domestic purposes of settlers Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-st.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the most extensive and varied collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, fruit-trees, flower and vegetable seeds in the colony. Plants and seeds packed carefully for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—will thrash 150 to 200 bushels a day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-st.

DERWENT POTATOES.—A fine sample, in quantities to suit purchasers, on SALE by the undersigned. GEORGE PATTRICK, Edinburgh Mews, Pitt-street.

SEED POTATOES. SEED POTATOES.—Choice Derwent Seed, for SALE by the undersigned, in lots to suit. GEORGE PATTRICK, Edinburgh Mews, Pitt-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.—V. and J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, 17 and 18, West-street, West Smithfield, London, beg respectfully to inform their friends they continue to supply every article used in the Printing Business of the best manufacture, at the lowest current prices. Lists and specimens on application.

TO PRINTERS USING TYPES of the AUSTIN FOUNDRY.—V. and J. FIGGINS beg to inform the trade that they have purchased the principal Moulds and Matrices of the above Foundry, lately carried on by S. and T. SHARWOOD, and will be happy to cast sorts and additions as they may be required. 17 and 18, West-street, West Smithfield.—March 4, 1857.

TYPES, PRESSES, CHASES, BRASS RULE, FURNITURE, and every requisite for the Printing Business, may be had from V. and J. FIGGINS, type founders, London, who warrant all News Founts supplied from their Foundry to be hand-cast.

BEAUFORT DRAG.—The undersigned have just landed a few of the above fashionable drags, direct from Messrs. Kearsley and Co., exactly after the pattern of those built by them for the Duke of Beaufort, and the members of the Badminton Hunt. They are very light, strong, and suited for the worst roads. Also,
4-wheeled drags, with pole and shafts
2-wheeled Malvern drags
Ladies' phaeton.
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 66, King-street West
Bottled ale and porter
English ale, in bulk
Superior sherry wines, in hogsheads and quarters
Cider, in 1-dozen cases, pints and quarts
Hill and Jones' biscuits, in tins
Bottled fruits and jams
Salmon, in 1-lb. tins
Manchester goods
Slops, in every variety
Silks, plain and fancy
Women's and children's underclothing
Fancy and plain doeskins
Broad cloths in black and other colours
Sail and tent canvas
Woolpacks and wool-bagging
Superior candle cotton
Candle moulds in frame
Soda and soda-ash
Rosin
Boots and shoes
Eau de Cologne and lavender water
Oilmen's stores &c., &c.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

DAY, PAYNE, and CO.'S XXX Kent Ales, in hogsheads. J. J. N. CLARK, agent, Circular Quay.

DAY, PAYNE, and CO.'S No. 3 Kent Ales, in hogsheads. J. J. N. CLARK, agent, Circular Quay.

DAY, PAYNE, and CO.'S XX London Stout on SALE. J. J. N. CLARK, Bon Accord Stores.

TOBACCO.—J. M. LEIGH has just received, ex Revely, from New York, his first consignment of the "Mirror of Virginia" brand of Tobacco, manufactured expressly for, and according to his instructions, for this market. The leaf and material used in the manufacture of the Mirror of Virginia is the best that can be procured, and is guaranteed for either smoking or chewing—the best tobacco ever imported into these colonies.

In addition to the above, country storekeepers, and buyers of tobacco, generally, are invited to inspect the stock of first class tobaccos on hand, all of which are selected with the greatest care, consisting of
Barrett's Twist
Cheeve's Eagle
Lion
C. R. S. and Co.
Mayn and Co., 5's and 10's
J. H. Grant's 10's
A great variety of ½ lb. lump, in 20 lb. boxes.
Good sound tobacco for ships' stores.
J. M. LEIGH, 137, George-street.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED, ex late arrivals.—
Cosens' sherry, in hogsheads and quarters
Hunt's port wine, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, in 3-dozen cases
Geneva, JDKZ and key brands
Byass' ale and porter in 4-dozen casks
Cosens' porter, in 3-dozen casks
Taylor's porter in bulk
Havannah-shaped Manilla cigars
Genuine Havannah cigars
Congou tea, in chests and half-chests
Haxall flour
Kent hops, 1856's
Muntz's patent metal and nails
Zinc slate nails
Moleskin trousers
Seal skin coats.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., New Pitt-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, Macquarie-place,
Coffee, plantation; superior sample, casks
Pepper, black
Sarsaparilla, Townsend's.
Starch, mustard, and blue (Colman's No. 1)
Salad oils, Whybrow's pints and half-pints
Butter (Gould's)
Oatmeal and split peas
Oysters and lobsters
Jams and jellies, in tins
Pork (Irish), Frazer's P. mess
Hams, Billings' and sugar cured
Carbonate soda, soda ash
Paints, assorted colours
Whiting, small casks (shipping order)
Arsenic, quicksilver
Canvas, Navy Nos. 1 to 6; woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Invoice of Murphy's pianos
Caithness pavement
JAMES DEAN.

FAIRFAXS' JOINERS' WORKS and MOULDING MILLS.—Important Colonial Manufacture.—Joiners' work to any extent executed with despatch, and of first-class workmanship.—W. FAIRFAX and SON, having added largely to their steam-power, are enabled to offer to the building trade and all persons engaged in building operations immense advantages in the execution of their contracts.

The moulding mills are greatly extended. The reduction in price and improvements effected in design and finish they feel confident must ensure the most extended patronage. The public are respectfully invited to inspect their superior
Deals and cedar doors, window sashes
French casements, Venetian shutters
Mouldings and architraves, of the newest design
Window frames, jamb linings, &c.

To country contractors and any engaged in erecting buildings in the interior, this establishment offers facilities unequalled. The entire joiners' work manufactured ready for fixing, on the most reasonable terms.
Woolloomooloo Bay Steam Mills.

PAILING, 6 feet 18s. per hundred, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
20,000 feet 1 inch clear pine
50,000 ditto tongued and grooved flooring boards
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals and battens
30,000 ditto cedar, all thicknesses
50,000 ditto Oregon and Baltic scantling
50,000 ditto hardwood joist and scantling
1,000 panel and sash doors, and glazed sashes
French doors, pickets, laths, weatherboards, slating battens, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

50,000 FEET 1 inch and 1¼ Pitch Pine T. and G. Boards, now landing. W. H. ROLFE'S timber yard, Circular Quay.

40,000 FEET 1 inch, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch Clear Pine, now landing. W. H. ROLFE'S timber yard, Circular Quay.

2000 FEET Bird's Eye MAPLE, OAK and ASH, for coach and cabinet makers. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

80,000 FEET 1 in. and 1¼ in. Pitch Pine, T. and G. Flooring BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1200 DOORS and SASHES; Cedar any thickness. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 FEET PITCH PINE, planed on one side, for door-steps, &c., 1, 1½, and 2 inches. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

28,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. W. Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

50,000 FEET Shelving BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300 CASKS best Roman Cement, Paints, Tar, and Pitch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

70,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 AMERICAN OARS, 10ft., 11ft., 12ft., 13ft. lengths and upwards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

LEAD.—3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

25,000 FEET inch and 1¼ inch G. and T. Pitch Pine.—GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

90,000 AMERICAN and hard Laths. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

100,000 SHINGLES, hard Battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Clear Pine, 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ¾ inch. Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET, 11 and 9 x 3, Baltic Deals, solid and cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

PLASTER OF PARIS, Laths, Masons' Mallets, and Ladders. Victoria Saw Mills, and 6, Parramatta-street.

2000 DOORS, and Glazed Windows, Mouldings, &c., cheap. 22, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

20,000 BANGOR SLATES, Deal Battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

JUST LANDED, and for SALE by the undersigned—
25 hogsheads Martell's brandy
30 hogsheads B. P. rum, 30 o.p.
280 cases geneva.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Iron ploughs, moulds and wings
Milner's holdfast fireproof safes
Newcastle grindstones
Cut, lath, and patent shingle nails
Galvanised iron buckets
Ground dusters, sash tools, and general brushware
Every description of ironmongery.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

SALT! SALT! the cheapest lot of coarse salt in town at VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE and CO., Circular Wharf.

BOILED and Raw Oil, and Turps. At HALL and ALDERSON'S, 154, Elizabeth-street, near Park-st.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, &c.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have just received, per mail steamer Emeu, a selection of
Diamond bracelets
Diamond brooches
Diamond necklets
Diamond rings
and a variety of the newest and best description of London jewellery, to which they beg to direct public attention.

FOR SALE, a Pony, perfectly quiet, rising five years. Apply Mr. HEATH, chemist, George-street.

FOR SALE, Three substantially-built Houses, each containing three rooms, with kitchen attached, situate opposite the Military Barracks. For terms of purchase, and further particulars, apply to Mr. J. R. TREEVE, 231, George-street.

ELEGANT GOODS, ex Emeu steamer.—The undersigned have received by the mail steamer a general assortment of the most exquisite designs in jewellery. A very large assortment of gold and silver watches and some choice jet goods, all of which will be offered at moderate prices. HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

GALVANIZED IRON TILES, 28 gauge, just landed, very cheap, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, adjoining Australian Brewery, Bathurst-street East.

NEWCASTLE and WOLLONGONG COALS, delivered in Sydney at 38s., and at the Wharf, Parramatta, at 43s. per ton. Phœnix Wharf.

PANORAMA, comprising Thirteen splendid Views, in complete working order, for SALE, cheap. Apply to CHARLES J. HOWARD, 52, Dowling-street, Woolloomoolo.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—Two superior first-class Cattle Stations, on the Murray River, with 2900 head of pure Durham Cattle, many of them fat. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE.—One Coach, a pair of Horses, and Two Sets of Harness. For further particulars apply at No. 2, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

FOUNTAINS.—The undersigned have just received from Birmingham, a beautiful variety of Fountain Jets, suitable for ornamental gardens. These articles are well worth an early inspection. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. Messrs. T. S. and CO. have also on hand a few hydraulic rams.

FOR SALE, a Newfoundland Dog, two years old. Apply to Mr. MALLESON, Mort's-buildings.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Just Imported.—A very superior lot of cooking STOVES, with boilers, very cheap. YOUNGER and SON, 51, Pitt-street.

300 TONS of IRON BARK BILLET WOOD, in convenient lengths of two feet, to be SOLD cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at Sykes' Store, George-street, Parramatta.

30,000 BRICKS for SALE. Apply to Mr. NEAVES, Ashfield, near Railway Station.

EDUCATION.—A Ladies' School to be DISPOSED of, on liberal terms. Address, H. H., Wollongong.

THE BEST PROPERTY IN SYDNEY.—The undersigned has been instructed by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, who is about to proceed to England, to SELL, and he is now prepared to treat with purchasers privately for the sale of all that magnificent property at the corner of George, Market, and York streets, occupied by Paisey and Fryer, the Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Etherington, and others. Also all those premises at the corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, including that splendid cottage, at present occupied by Mrs. C. Smith. And also land at Parramatta, Jervis Bay, and the Hunter River. They will be sold either separately or in one. GEORGE W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

LAND at BURWOOD.—Mr. LANGLEY is instructed to dispose of the remaining allotments of the Cheltenham Estate. They are situated at the Burwood Station, and only a quarter of an hour's distance from Sydney. The soil is capital, and they are beautifully situated. The allotments vary from one-third to half-an-acre, and the price at present is only £40, with any credit that may be required. Buildings are fast erecting, and in a few months Cheltenham will be the main township on the Parramatta Road. Apply to Mr. J. WANT, at Mr. Langley's Land and Estate Agency Office, 229, George-street, near the Post Office. Fares, by railway, 16s. per month

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, and others.
23 Trunks Boots and Shoes, just landed.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
23 trunks boots and shoes, consisting of
Cordovan shoes, double sole, 10 to 13
Light calf bluchers
High black stout bluchers
Youth's stout wellingtons
Patent calf bluchers, bevel edges
Gents' stout elastic side boots
Ladies' best patent calf shoes
Girls' elastic side boots
Ladies' elastic side boots, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Goods.
Two Cases, just landed.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
AD&Co., 1-2—Two cases, containing portemonnaies, hair, shoe, and clothes brushes, inkstands, glove boxes, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Elegantly-made Colonial Furniture.
☞ Particularly worthy the attention of Parties Furnishing.
⁂ The whole for Positive Sale, the property of a Cabinet Maker leaving the colony.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid assortment of elegantly-made colonial made furniture, consisting of
Cheffoniers, sideboards
Loo tables, dumb waiters
Whatnots, easy chairs, sofas
Couches, chests of drawers
Towel horses, writing desks
Chairs, occasional tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 25th August, 1857.

Damaged School Books.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Elwood Walter, ——, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 11 o'clock,
S & K in triangle, 122 outside—1 case, containing
40 dozen Mavor's spellings
80 dozen children's school books
All more or less damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 25th August.

11 Cases Books
9 Cases Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 25th August, at 11 o'clock,
21 cases books and stationery, &c.
BOOKS.
Comprising amongst many others
Schoolbooks, in great variety
Alison's History of Europe
Laurie's Interest Tables
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary
De Quincey's Works
Warren's Works
Bulwer's Works
Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life
Illustrated Shakespeare
Lever's Works
Family and Pocket Bibles
Quarterly Reviews, half-russia.
☞ Together with a great variety of miscellaneous literature.
STATIONERY.
Playing cards
Steel pens
Day books, ledgers, &c.
De la Rue's cabinets
Musical boxes
Engravings
Portfolios, pocketbooks
Portemonnaies, copybooks.
☞ Together with a large assortment of first-class stationery.
Terms at sale.
Catalogues of the books will be ready the day previous to the sale.

To Farmers, Builders, and others.

MESSRS. SMITH and PATTRICK are instructed by Mr. Samuel Lucas (who is retiring from the public business,) to sell by public auction, opposite Ireland's Old Public, Cross Roads, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 2 o'clock, the following effects,
Lot 1.—60,000 bricks, of first-rate quality, and in lots to suit purchasers
Lot 2.—Several lots of building material
Lot 3.—Thrashing machine, by Lucas
Lot 4.—Cleaning ditto, ditto ditto
Lot 5.—Large timber carriage, ditto ditto
Lot 6.—Light waggon, ditto ditto
Lot 7.—Carts, &c., ditto ditto
Brickmakers' plant, tools, wheelbarrows
Five sets of cart harness
Saddles, bridles, &c.
After which will be sold the heavy draught stallion YOUNG LOFTY.—Pedigree: By Mr. Farmer's imported stallion Brown Prince. Dam: Clydesdale Mare.—4 years' old, a dark bay, very docile, and without doubt one of the most promising colts in the colony.
18 head of horse stock, consisting of useful draught, hackney, and unbroken colts
Bay trotting pony, well-known on the Parramatta Road, saddle or harness
Fat pigs
Sundry other articles.
P.S. The above machines are made by Lucas, and he flatters himself that the satisfaction they have given to the District of Windsor will be a sufficient guarantee as to their quality.
Terms, cash.

Thoroughbred Stallion, KAFFIR.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER are instructed by Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The celebrated race-horse, "Kaffir," bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq., of the Hunter, foaled 1st November, 1851, got by the imported horse "Aaron," out of "Kate," by "Baron Wenn." Kaffir is a powerful horse, 16 hands high, with great bone and muscle, and was the winner of the Trial Stakes, at Homebush, beating "Windsor Lass," "Woolloomooloo," 'Sylph,' &c.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several first-class hackneys
The race-horse "Doctor"
3 fine draught horses, subject to Druitt-street trials
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dog carts, spring carts, drays
Harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident trying or breaking-in horses

The Iron Screw Steamer WILLIAM DENNY, for positive and unreserved Sale, for the benefit of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Captain Mailler to sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 20th day of August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
☞ The first lot to be offered,
The well-known iron screw steam ship WILLIAM DENNY, as she now lies aground near the North Cape, New Zealand; with all her boats, masts, spars, sails, anchors, chains, &c., &c., and a very full and complete inventory of stores, comprising every requisite for a first-class sea-going steamer.

The WILLIAM DENNY is 596 tons register; built of iron in 1853: engines two of the nominal power of 100-horse power, collectively, working up to 200-horse power, made by Tullock and Denny, of Dumbarton. She is lying with her bow high out of the water on a beach, but has always 12 feet under stern at low water, and is protected from almost all winds. At the time of leaving her she had received little or no visible damage except from a small conical rock through her bottom forward.

With the vessel will be sold about 200 water casks, two 10-tun butts, and false decks, all being intended for use in assisting to float the vessel off, but as sufficient mechanical appliances could not be obtained at Auckland, the design has been abandoned, and therefore the whole will now be sold in one lot for the benefit of whom it may concern.

It is satisfactory to know that sufficient assistance has been offered in Sydney—and an offer made by a thoroughly competent engineer—to raise, repair, and make the ship perfectly ready for sea at a very small cost, as compared with the value of the vessel when such work shall have been duly performed.

A plan of the bay where the steamer is lying, a copy of the captain's report of the state of the vessel, and an inventory of her stores, can be seen at the Auction Mart, where conditions of sale and further particulars may be learned.

Terms at sale.

Waverley Heights House and Building Allotments.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by Mr. Vickery, of Waverley, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock,
A verandah cottage, containing nine rooms, including kitchen and servants' rooms, beautifully situated on the side of the hill, near his own residence, together with a large block of land surrounding the cottage, extending to the summit of the hill, which commands a very extensive view of the coasts to the northward and southward, limited on the westward by the Blue Mountain Range, and on the east by the horizon.

The house is weatherboarded, plastered, and shingled, and has proved perfectly tight during the severe trials from the recent storms.

Stoves and cupboards in the two best rooms.
At the same time will be sold—
Seven blocks of land, divided into seventy-two allotments of various sizes, all delightfully situated, commanding most extensive views of the ocean, part of them so elevated as to include views of the harbour, Paddington, the city, and nearly all the suburbs, extending to St. Leonard's, Balmain, the Glebe, Newtown, round to Botany Bay, and westward to the Blue Mountains.

On the south the property is bounded by Charles Throsby, Esq.'s, and land belonging to — Bettington, Esq., close to the residence of Captain Mayne, Inspector-General of Police, and other influential persons. The village of Randwick lies on the south of the property, and is fast rising into importance. Waverley is acknowledged to be the most healthy and delightfully situated suburb connected with the city.

On Lot 7, Block 6, is an excellent quarry of stone, well known to the masons in the village; other quarries might also be opened.

Abundance of pure water runs through the property in the driest seasons.

On Lot 1 of Block 6 is erected a four-roomed cottage and on Lot 8 in the same block is a two-roomed cottage.
☞ A large plan may be seen at the City Mart.
Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

160 Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock,
☞ The first lot to be offered,
160 shares in the Sydney Insurance Company, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Valuable Property in Cleveland-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th of August, at 11 o'clock,
Four houses in Cleveland-street.
LOT 1.
A brick-built two-storied house, containing four rooms, having a shop front, at the corner of the first street on the west side of the railway bridge, now occupied by a grocer.
LOT 2.
A private house adjoining the shop, containing also four rooms.
LOT 3.
A cottage adjoining lot 2, on the east side, having a large weatherboarded building attached to it.
These properties have yards at the rear.
LOT 4
Is on the north side of Cleveland-street, nearly opposite the other lots.
It is a verandah cottage of brick, with small yard well enclosed.
Plans on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Administrator in the Estate of the late Thomas Grimwood, Esq.
Colonial Flour.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 tons colonial seconds flour.
Terms, cash.

Attractive Sale of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Candles, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Butter, &c., &c.
From the celebrated houses of Hill and Ledger, Charles Heaton and Co., &c.
Just landed, in fine condition.
To Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers to the Melbourne Market, Storekeepers, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice parcel of goods from the above celebrated houses, just landed, in prime condition, comprising
Sublime salad oils, pints and half-pints
Table vinegar
Mustards
Bottled fruits
Chinese preserves
Normandy pippins
North Wilts cheese
Prime bacon
Belmont sperm candles
Goold, Honan, and Cummins' Irish butter
Boxes congou tea
Preserved potatoes
Assorted sauces
Capers
Herrings, in tins
Beef and pork in prime condition
Sardines, &c., &c.
And a variety of other goods too numerous to particularize.
Terms at sale.

Third Great Shipment of French Brandy.
Now landing, ex Manitor, in fine condition.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
From the Celebrated French House, Pianat and Co.
VDM, Pianat & Co.,
10 Octaves Finest Dark Brandy, proof
10 Quarter-casks ditto, ditto
10 Hogsheads Finest Dark ditto, 1 to 2 o.p.
5 Octaves Pale Brandy, proof
5 Quarter-casks ditto, ditto
10 Hogsheads ditto, ditto, 1 to 2 o.p.
VDM, Roy and Co.,
5 Octaves Dark Brandy, proof
10 Quarter-casks Dark ditto, proof
5 Hogsheads Dark ditto, 1 to 2 o.p.
2 Quarter-casks Pale Brandy, proof
8 Hogsheads ditto ditto, 2 o.p.
1-500—500 Cases French Cognac
500-1000—500 Cases Fine Old Cognac
1001-1500—500 Cases Champagne Cognac
1501-2000—500 Cases Fine Old Champagne ditto
200 Cases JDKKZ Geneva
400 Cases Old Tom
150 Cases Whisky
20 Hogsheads West India Rum, 10 to 12 o.p.
400 Cases Fine Old Claret
Port, Sherry, and Madeira
Ales, Porter, in bottle and bulk
Champagne, Moselle, Hock, &c.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, TUESDAY, 25th instant, At 11 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Vial D'Aram, Milliere, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One of the finest assortments of choice brandies, wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c., ever offered at public sale in the colony. Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496708

SALES BY AUCTION.

Building Allotments.—Palmer-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, August 27th, at 11 o'clock,

Three building allotments on the east side of Palmer-street, and on the south side of the buildings erected at the corner of Bay-street, immediately opposite the paddock or large open space at the north end of Palmer-street.

LOT 1

Has 16 feet frontage to Palmer-street, by a depth of 77 feet.

LOTS 2 AND 3

Have each 15 feet frontage to Palmer-street, by depths of 77 feet.

The land is perfectly level, so that buildings may be proceeded with at once, without any cost for excavation or filling up. The site is within five minutes' walk from St. Mary's Cathedral, and nearly due east from it.

Plan on view. Terms at sale.

Adelaide Flour.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

7 tons Adelaide seconds flour
10 ditto ditto sharps ditto.

Terms, cash.

Split Peas.
Oatmeal.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

20 barrels split peas
20 ditto oatmeal.

Terms at sale.

Handsome Parisian Furniture
Clock, Fancy Goods, China Ware
Drapers' Fixtures, Show-stands, &c., &c.
To close various shipments.

Important to Furniture Dealers, China Dealers, Drapers, Fancyware Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the French Auction Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant,

A quantity of furniture, drapery, &c., to close various shipments, comprising

French silk black hats
Milliners' stands
Children's carriages
Tinware
China dinner services
Clocks
French nails
Spirit burners
Coffee machines
Umbrella sheaths
Knapsacks
Carpet bags
Ladies' reticules
Mirrors
Hat boxes
Round looking glasses
Bidets
Night tables
Knife trays
Card tables
Canterburies
Ladies' work tables
Oak velvet chairs
Morocco ditto
Cane-seated ditto
Pictures
Reading desks
Drapers' fixtures
Ditto counters
Watchmakers' showstands, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

The above goods are now on view at the French Auction Rooms.

Cottage and Small Farm, with improvements, at Petersham, on the New Canterbury Road, not quite a mile from the station, and a little to the southward of the viaduct; having the railway in view about half-a-mile off.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 27th of August, at 11 o'clock,

A small farm, containing 3 acres 2 roods 17 perches, being Lot 6 of Section 3 on Mr. Fisher's No. 4 plan of the Petersham farms; the whole of which was disposed of by Mr. Fisher, and many of them subsequently by the persons who purchased from him, having, in many instances, built upon and otherwise improved the property. This allotment is on the highest part of the estate, near the junction of the New Canterbury Road and Constitution-street, having a frontage of 363 feet to the former road, by a depth on the western boundary of 588 feet.

The whole is securely fenced with a new three-rail fence; about 3 acres are under cultivation, and upwards of 300 grapevines planted in well trenched ground, now in their second year,—also, some young fruit-trees.

The cottage is erected of wood with galvanised iron roof, well constructed, containing four rooms, with kitchen and servants'-room in the rear, all in a thorough state of repair.

A neat little flower garden, in front of the cottage, and a large piece of land on either side of the house is cultivated as vegetable and flower garden.

An abundant supply of good water from a well.

Intending purchasers can view the premises, on application to the owner on the spot. On leaving the station at Petersham, proceed to Mr. Ward's public-house, and enquire for Mr. Arthur's cottage.

A plan on view at the City Mart.

Terms, cash.

N.B.—This is a desirable property for a man of moderate means, who may be anxious to have his family a short distance in the country.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
(In Equity.)

COOPER V. MURPHY AND OTHERS.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Honor the Primary Judge, made in a suit wherein Arthur Cooper, as plaintiff; and Cornelius Murphy and others, are defendants, and with the approbation of the Master in Equity of this Court, the following property will be sold by Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of August instant,

All that valuable block of land situate in Palmer-street North, near Woolloomooloo Bay, and having a frontage to that street of 122 feet 7 inches by a depth varying from 74 feet, upon which is erected

LOT 1,

having a frontage of 19 feet 9 inches to Palmer-street by an average depth of 45 feet 5 inches, upon which is erected a stone cottage, containing four rooms and an attic.

LOT 2,

having a frontage to Palmer-street of 23 feet 1 inch by an average depth of 48 feet, upon which is erected a stone cottage, containing two rooms, with kitchen attached.

LOT 3,

having a frontage to Palmer-street of 24 feet 4 inches, by a depth of 64 feet 3 inches, upon which is erected a cottage, containing four rooms and kitchen, with slated roof and verandah in front, 5 feet wide.

LOT 4,

having a frontage to Palmer-street of 26 feet 2 inches, by a depth of 64 feet, upon which is erected containing four rooms and kitchen, with slated roof, and verandah in front.

LOT 5,

having a frontage to Palmer-street of 29 feet 3 inches, by a depth of 77 feet, upon which is erected a cottage, with slated roof, containing five rooms, with kitchen, and verandah in front.

There is a never-failing well of water on the property common to all the houses. The property is now let at a yearly rental of £370.

Full particulars of the property can be ascertained on application to the Auctioneers; or to Messrs. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors, 49, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THURSDAY'S HORSE SALE, by Auction.

TO be SOLD at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

4 horses from Maitland
4 excellent stock horses, with saddles, &c., and a mixed lot of country horses
One horse, cart, and harness
The usual lot of horses and carts, spring carts, water carts, bakers' carts, gigs, carriages, omnibuses, breaks, trucks, town drays, box drays, light carts, chaff-cutter, gig and cart harness, saddles, &c.

Terms at sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, 155, Pitt, and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
Sale Days, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible]RT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every [illegible]ay, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

[illegible]ses intended for either sales should arrive at the [illegible], accompanied with instructions, one day previous, [illegible]r to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

[illegible] usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, [illegible]s, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale [illegible]h there is ample room under cover.

[illegible]rivate livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street [illegible], and are wholly distinct, from the sale stables.

Important Auction Sale of Fine Fresh
Gallego
Haxall
Chillian
V. D. Land, and
Adelaide Flour.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

Without the least reserve, to close a joint account.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, the 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

Without the least reserve.
Terms very liberal.

1000 barrels Gallego flour
300 half ditto ditto ditto
200 barrels Haxall ditto
50 tons Chillian ditto
29 tons Van Diemen's Land ditto
39 tons fine Adelaide ditto.

Terms: Under £100, cash; above £100 and under £200, one month; above £100 and under £300, one and two months; above £300 and under £500, one, two, and three months; above £500 and under £1000, two, three, and four months; above £1000 and under £2000, three and four months; above £2000, three, four, and five months, approved bills; or a liberal allowance for prompt payment in cash.

This sale being a positively unreserved one to close a partnership account, is well worthy the attention of millers, bakers, speculators, shippers, &c.; and as the whole of the samples will be open for inspection the day previous to that of the sale, intending purchasers are solicited to examine them, as the undersigned are assured that the articles to be sold will bear any amount of inspection.

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers.

Pitt and O'Connell streets, 19th August.

N.B. Please note the day of sale, FRIDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Boots and Shoes.

MONDAY, 24th August.

Second Great Spring Sale of Boots and Shoes.
Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,

179 packages choice new spring goods, now landing, ex Manitou.

Full particulars will appear in Saturday's issue.

Terms, very liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Agricultural Implements, Woodware, Hardware, Chairs, Stoves, Baskets, Scales, Oars, Capstan Bars, Hand-spikes, &c., &c.

Balance of the Cargoes of American Goods, &c.,
Ex Kathay
Ex Yankey Ranger, and
Ex Revely.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received positive instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day next week, without reserve, to close the shipments,

The balance of the cargoes of American goods, ex Kathay, Yankey Ranger, and Revely.

Full particulars will be duly advertised.

Old Copper, Running Rigging, &c.
Ex Oberon.
Macnamara's Wharf.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Macnamara's Wharf, on FRIDAY, August 21st, at 2 o'clock,

Ex Oberon,
About 1 ton old copper
Lot of running rigging, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Best Scotch Fir, and American Spruce Deals.
Ex Ravensdale, and Alfred, consisting of
Flooring Boards, 6 x 1½
Spruce Deals, 9 x 3, also
Window Sashes
Galvanised Iron
Cement (Portland)
Ditto (Roman)
Paving Stones
Sheet Lead
Bangor Slates, &c., &c.
Auction Sale on Botts' Wharf, Fort-street.
To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, and the Trade generally.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Botts' Wharf, on FRIDAY, 21st August, at half-past 2 o'clock,

A very superior lot of best Scotch fir, and American spruce deals, now landing, viz.:—

Ex Ravensdale.

30,000 feet best white Scotch fir flooring boards, 9 to 22 feet long, 6 x 1½.

Ex Alfred.

10,000 feet American spruce deals, 9 x 3, lengths 9 to 24 feet, viz.,

34 pieces 3 x 9, 20, 22, and 24 eetf long
21 ditto ditto, 19 feet long
89 ditto ditto, 18 ditto ditto
24 ditto ditto, 17 ditto ditto
41 ditto ditto, 16 ditto ditto
71 ditto ditto, 15 ditto ditto
116 ditto ditto, 14 ditto ditto
67 ditto ditto, 13 ditto ditto
128 ditto ditto, 12 ditto ditto
38 ditto ditto, 11 ditto ditto
35 ditto ditto, 10 ditto ditto
13 ditto ditto, 9 ditto ditto.

Also,

Window sashes, 15 x 10
Best York paving, 3-inch thick, tooled, faces, and squared
Galvanised iron, 18 to 24 gauge
50 casks Portland cement
50 ditto Roman ditto
Sheet lead, various sizes.

BEST BANGOR SLATES.

24 x 12 duchess
20 x 10, countess
18 x 10, small countess
16 x 8, ladies', &c., &c., &c.

Terms, liberal.

To Livery Stable Keepers, Draymen, and others.
56 Trusses Oaten Hay.
Now landing, ex Uncle Tom, from Moreton Bay.
In lots to suit purchasers.

F. E. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, at Messrs. R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

Fifty-six trusses prime oaten hay.

Now landing, ex Uncle Tom, from Moreton Bay, in first-rate condition.

Terms, cash.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

To Draymen and others.

MR. W. NEWELL has received instructions from Mr. T. Lincoln to sell by public auction, on the Ground, Camperdown Estate, on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, at 11 o'clock,

A four-room weather-boarded cottage, with an allotment of land having 18 feet frontage by a depth of 108 feet, all fenced in, and having a well of pure water.

Mr. W. N. would call the attention of small capitalists to this sale, as it must be sold on that day for cash to the highest bidder, and no reserve.

Title, good.

To Grocers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

30 chests hysonskin tea
35 cases North Wilts cheese
14 firkins double Cork rose butter
140 cases bottled fruit
70 cases pint pickles
10 pockets hops
20 kegs pearl barley
7 cases Glenfield patent starch
37 cases jams, each 4 dozen.

Terms at sale.

Pampanga and Ylo-Ylo Sugar.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Inchinnan, from Manila.
On account of whom it may concern.
By order of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
To be Sold by Auction, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, at Towns and Co.'s Stores.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, on the above day,

20 tons, more or less, Pampanga sugar
30 ditto ditto Ylo-Ylo ditto.

Terms at sale.

London-built Mail Cab Phaeton
Newly-invented Wicker-work Gig
Ditto ditto London-made Wicker Dogcart.
To Coach Builders, Private Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

A superior London-built mail cab phaeton, Collinge's patent axles, elliptic springs, &c., &c.
A newly-invented London-made wicker dogcart, patent mail axles, elliptic springs
A ditto ditto gig, patent axles, grasshopper springs.

Terms at sale.

Barrett's Twist Tobacco.
At Lamb's Bond
THIS DAY, the 20th August, at half-past 10 o'clock.
To Tobacconists, Grocers, Shippers, and others.
Without any Reserve.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the above place,

3 half-tierces Barrett's twist tobacco.

Terms at sale.

Eastern Produce.
Extensive Auction Sale.
At R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf.
THURSDAY, the 20th August,
At half-past 10 o'clock punctually.
Most important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, Oil and Colour Men, Soap Boilers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Robert Towns and Co., to submit to positive sale by auction, on the above day, immediately after the sale of the damaged sugar, to close various accounts, ex Inchinnan, Amherst, Royal Saxon, Asa Packer, Elizabeth Ross, and other ships,

Ex Inchinnan,

Bright sun-dried Pampanga, 100 tons, a most superior sample
50 tons Ylo Ylo.

Ex Amherst,

10 tons Zebu sugar
5 ditto finest Manila coffee.

Ex Royal Saxon and Asa Packer,

15 tons No. 1 Cossipore
10 ditto grocery
5 ditto No. 2 Cossipore
100 barrels Batty molasses
250 bags Patna table rice, beautiful sample
60 bags dry ginger
7 cases, each 4 tins, colza oil
25 ditto, ditto ditto, castor oil
18 ditto castor oil, pints and quarts
10 ditto assorted chutney
10 ditto currie powder
2 ditto cayenne pepper.

Ex sundry ships,

112 cases assorted pipes
4 ditto rotten-stone
4 ditto black lead
3 casks blacking
500 bags fine dairy salt, each 100 lbs.
20 quarters Burnett's vinegar
250 boxes, each 56 lbs., double crown and feather Steel's Liverpool soap
24 casks pearl barley, each 200 lbs.

An invoice of most superior and saleable oilmen's stores, comprising

Pint and quart pickles
Half, pint, and quart sublime salad oil
Assorted capers
Pound and half-pound mustards
Assorted sauces
Ditto pastes
Limes and lemons
Bottled fruits
Jams and jellies, &c., &c., &c.
Colman's No. 1 mustard, starch, and blue.
10 cases nutmegs

Ex Elizabeth Ross,

500 half-chests superior hysonskin.

Terms at sale.

Saddlery
Harness
Ironmongery
Double and Single Guns
Earthenware, &c.
To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, Earthenware Dealers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

45 packages of assorted goods, ex Manitou, as follows:

SADDLERY.

Ladies' allover hogskin side-saddles, embossed safes and pockets, leaping heads, &c.
Ditto ditto plain ditto
Children's embossed side-saddles
Gents' best London made allover hogskin, roll cantle, riding saddles, metal rings and Ds
Ditto ditto, manufactured by Burton
Stockman's ditto ditto
Gig and carriage harness
Weymouth, Pelham, and snaffle bridles
Jockey, hunting, and gig whips
Head, collars, halters, &c.
Best Damascus twist double barrel guns, just received, in brass bound Spanish mahogany cases
Single and double barrel best Damascus twist guns, engraved "Manton," London
Walker's percussion caps.

IRONMONGERY.

Block tin dish covers, Victoria pattern
Wove wire gauze ditto ditto
Wrought iron treasure chests
Ditto ditto fireproof safes
Ditto ditto trunks
Cast steel hand saws
Boxwood rules
Brass bushed padlocks.

HOLLOWWARE,

Consisting of
Tinned saucepans and kettles
Enamelled ditto ditto
Gillott's magnum bonum steel pens
Japanned cashboxes, &c.
China toilet ware, assorted patterns.

Terms at sale.

Wearing Apparel, Books, Cornopean, Gold Lever Watch, Musical Box, Gun, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The property of a gentleman leaving the colony,
5 trunks wearing apparel
An excellent cornopean
Gold hunting lever watch
Eight-tune musical box
Double-barrel gun
And first-rate lot of books

Terms, cash.

Two fertile Allotments of Land, Parish of Hunter, County of Cumberland, close to Onion's Point, Lane Cove.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 24th, at 12 o'clock, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, without reserve,

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hunter's Hill, in the County of Cumberland, in the said colony, bounded on the north by the waters of Lane Cove, on the south by the Government Road, on the east by the village or township of Woolwich, and on the west by the hereditaments comprised in Lot 1; and the said hereditaments hereby released contain in breadth at the south end or point thereof 120 feet of assize, and in depth on the east side thereof 396 feet of assize, and on the west side thereof 425 feet of assize, be the same dimensions, or any of them, a little more or less; and the same hereditaments are marked as lots 2 and 3 on the plan of the said village of Woolwich.

Land in this locality is much sought after; houses, orchards, and cleared ground dot the district in all directions, and prove at once the great advantages to be derived from the possession of a snug "fix" in this locality.

Terms, easy.
Title, good.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, at 12 o'clock, MONDAY, 24th instant,

The following properties—
A splendid allotment, opposite Barwan Park, 33 x 98
A new house, built of brick, stone foundation, near the Warwick Tavern, Riley-street
Two allotments at Bourke Town
A 20-acre farm, 1½ miles from the Dam, Cook's River
100 acres of land, County of Northumberland
An allotment of land, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst
Three houses in Smith and Campbell streets, Surry Hills.

10 Farms at Salt Pan Creek, George's River.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 12 o'clock, positively without reserve,

10 farms, 5 acres each, in all 50 acres, known as Wilkins' Grant, viz.,

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement fifty acres of land, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Cumberland, and parish of St. George, in our said territory of New South Wales; bounded on the north by Dondle, commencing four chains to the east of Dondle's south-west corner, on the west side by a line south twenty-five chains, on the south side by a line east twenty-one chains to M'Caffrey's south-west corner, and on the east by a line north twenty-five chains.

This land is acknowledged by competent judges to be equal to the most productive ground in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The auctioneers request that the public will make themselves acquainted with the locality and value of these farms, as their instructions are to sell without reserve, to close a joint interest.

Title good.
Terms, very liberal.
A large plan on view at the Rooms.

THIS DAY.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
883 Bags Bright Mauritius Counter Sugars.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

EE & Co.

No. 5—380 bags find bright yellow Mauritius counter sugars
Ditto No. 1—153 bags ditto
Ditto No. 14—350 bags ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

Postponement of Sale.
At the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. William Nesmith.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street,

260 hams, weight 2541 lbs.

Terms, cash.

Notice to Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE, THIS DAY, at the Mart of the undersigned, at 11 o'clock prompt,

2094 bags Mauritius sugars
Bright counter sugar
Bright yellow ditto
Royal lily snowdrop
600 packages choice congou teas
250 bags black pepper
100 bags Patna rice
80 boxes sago
550 bags fine flour
40 barrels cognac brandy.

Samples on view at the Mart, at 9 o'clock THIS DAY.

PURKIS and LAMBERT, 262, George-street.
20th August, 1857.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

To Ship Chandlers, Café Proprietors, and others.
10 Cases Powdered Preserved Peas.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 cases, each containing 2 cwt., preserved powdered peas, in 7 and 14 lbs. tins.

Terms at sale.

To hotel keepers or masters of vessels the above can be recommended strongly as a first-rate article for pea-soup.

Important Sale of
Mauritius Bright Counter Sugars
Congou Tea
V. D. Land and Adelaide Fine Flour
Brandy, Sago
Rice, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c., &c.
THURSDAY, 20th August, 1857.

1200 Bags Crystals and Fine Counter Mauritius Sugars
420 Chests and Half-chests Congou and Oolong Tea
250 Bags Black Pepper
30 Boxes Pearl Sago
550 Bags Adelaide and V. D. Land Fine Flour
100 Bags Patna Rice
40 Barrels Bordeaux Brandy.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Henry Fisher, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, 20th August, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The above goods, in lots to suit purchases.

The goods will be put up in the following order:

HF § 8 — 50 bags bright brown counter Mauritius
No. 6 — 90 bags very bright golden Vesou counter
HF A — 20 bags superior grainy counter, ex Fanny Fisher
HF B — 20 ditto ditto ditto
HFoverC — 400 bags royal lily snowdrop
No mark — 300 bags rich golden brown counter sugar
120 bags rich full grained brown sugar, ex Lizzie Webber
R — 140 bags royal lily snowdrop sugar, the finest crystals
BEC § 4 — 71 bags very superior cabinet crystals
§ 18 — 85 bags peculiarly sparkling Vesou crystals
300 half-chests Oolong black tea, ex Weiderman
50 chests congou tea, ex B. River and Baltasara Packet
50 half-chests ditto, ditto ditto
10 chests congou, ex Richard and William
10 chests ditto, ex Blair
250 bags black pepper
30 boxes sago
100 bags Patna rice
D — 100 bags New River Mill superfine V. D. Land fine flour
C — 250 bags Currick's Mill superfine V. D. Land flour
4 cases superior Bencoolen nutmegs
200 bags Crown Mills town-made fresh Adelaide fine flour
40 barrels cognac brandy, from 18 to 28 gallons.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
139 Packages of New Goods.
Now landing, ex Alfred, Aloe, and other late Arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, the 20th, and TO-MORROW, the 21st August, instant.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, 139 packages of new and seasonable goods, now landing, ex Alfred, Aloe, and other late arrivals, consisting of

Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrock's longcloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90-inch sheetings
9-4, 12-4, 11-4 blankets
Ditto ditto ditto bath ditto
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Printed druggets
Rolled linings
Ditto jacconets
Millers' moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9-8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Black vests
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ties
Albert ditto
Printed corahs, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, liberal, as usual.

Damaged Welsh Flannels
Ditto Saxony ditto
Ditto Printed Druggets.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Aloe, —— master, from Liverpool.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

THIS DAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, on account of whom it may concern,

Eleven bales of the above goods, ex Aloe, —— master, from Liverpool, damaged by sea-water.

C over JS in diamond over MF with M under.

§ 65—14 pieces imitation Welsh flannel, slightly damaged
6 ditto ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
§ 66— 8 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
§ 67—10 ditto ditto ditto } 5 much ditto
10 ditto electorals ditto } 15 slightly ditto
§ 68—10 ditto ditto ditto } 14 ditto ditto
10 ditto imitation Welshes } 6 much ditto
§ 69—10 ditto printed druggets, much ditto
§ 70—10 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
§ 71—13 ditto anti-rheumatic, slightly ditto
3 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
§ 72—16 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
§ 73—14 ditto Saxony Welshes, much ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
§ 74— 8 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
8 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
§ 75—34 ditto scouring flannel, slightly ditto
16 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto.

Ex Alfred, ——, master, from Liverpool, damaged by sea water.

C over JS in diamond over MF with M under.

§ 79—4 pieces 6-4, mixed checked drugget, slightly damaged
1 ditto 12-4, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
§ 80—4 pieces 6-4, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
1 ditto 12-4 ditto ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ellwood Walter, Maloney, Master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, August 21st, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

JLSD in diamond,

22 casks, 4 dozen, Byass' porter, much damaged
8 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
10 cases pints, much ditto
8 ditto ditto, slightly ditto.

Terms, cash.

Postponed until MONDAY, August 24th, 1857.
Goods not landed.

Important Unreserved Extensive Sale.
200 Packages Glass and Earthen Ware, comprising a superior assortment.
Now landed, ex Newton.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, August 24th, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

Two hundred packages earthenware and glassware, comprising—

Flowing-blue and mulberry breakfast cups and saucers, in great variety of patterns and colours
Willow plates, 10 and 8 inch
Ditto dishes, 9 and 20 inch
Ditto cover dishes, 8 and 11 inch
Blue chambers, 4 6, chanty and kulaš
Toilette sets, assorted
Crates assorted earthenware

GLASSWARE.

Best half-pint moulded tumblers
Ditto ditto heavy-cut ditto
Nobblers
Decanters, cut, in sets
Ale, cut and moulded
Salts, ditto ditto
Decanters, moulded, in sets
Handsome lustres
Handsome cut wines
Ditto champagnes
Ditto clarets and liqueurs
Cruets and frames
Butters and sugars, plain and moulded
Cream and milk ewers
Finger cups, jellies and custards
Confectionaries and covers
Moulded dishes, sweetmeats, &c.

Terms at sale.

The auctioneer begs to direct particular attention to this important sale, comprising one of the largest lot of goods offered for a long period.

Splendid assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, just landed.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY (Thursday), August 20th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice superior iron bedsteads, comprising
Solid iron bedsteads, children's, 4 feet and 2 feet, on wood bowl castors, blue, cane, and japanned
Children's solid iron cots, 5 feet and 3 feet, in a variety of patterns and colours.

The above comprises a large assortment of solid iron four-post bedsteads, with bowl castors, 6 x 4 feet and 6 x 3 feet 6, &c.

Japanned, blue, black, and cane, 6 feet x 4 feet 6
Tubular posts, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet
Super iron four-post bedsteads, gold scrolls, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6
Enamelled green, gold scrolls, &c.

The above comprises a most beautiful selection.

Terms at sale.

Portland Cement.
To Builders, Architects, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 22nd, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

200 casks Portland cement, just landed.

Terms, cash.

Postponed until FRIDAY next, August 22nd, 1857
At 12 o'clock prompt, at the Bank Auction Rooms.

Lease and Goodwill of the Nelson Hotel, corner of Castlereagh and Campbell streets, in the vicinity of the Haymarket.

To Publicans and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, August 22nd, 1857, at 12 o'clock precisely,

Lease, license, and furniture, in the above hotel; to be put up in one lot.

The house is well situated, and doing a good business from a country connection. The only reason for the present proprietor leaving is urgent business calling him to a distant part of the interior.

Terms, cash.

Furniture and Pictures.
FRIDAY, August 21, 1857.

To Parties Furnishing, General Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, August 21, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

Assortment of furniture, comprising—
Easy chairs
Mahogany sideboards
Dining chairs, couches
Cane ditto, tables
Two superior full compass organs
Pianos
Washstands
Choice engravings, Albert and Queen, Abraham and Isaac
China ornaments, &c.

Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c., &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 20th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

43 bales wool
40 casks tallow
2007 sheepskins
240 hides
20 tierces of prime mess beef
Calfskins, horns, shank bones, &c.

Terms, cash.

BRIGHTON ESTATE.
VILLAGE OF MINNAROSA.
Four Allotments, containing one Acre, fronting the Punchbowl Road, close to its junction with the Liverpool Road.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 21st August,

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Liberty Plains, being allotments 7, 8, 19, and 20, of the VILLAGE OF MINNAROSA, containing one acre, having 2 chains frontage to the Punchbowl Road.

This block of land is but a short distance from the village of Enfield, and in a rapidly rising locality.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Pyrment.
Extensive Block of Land, containing upwards of 2 Acres, in the heart of Pyrmont, immediately opposite the Church, fronting Harris, Church, Bowman, and Point streets.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 21st August,

The unexpired term of lease of 99 years, from 1st of July, 1853, of all that valuable block of land containing 2 acres and 7½ perches, being lots 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the original subdivision of Mr. Macarthur's Pyrmont Estate, having the following frontages:—

231 feet to Harris-street
289 feet to Church-street
433 feet to Point-street
486 feet to Bowman-street,

on a small portion of which are the following:—

FOUR STONE-BUILT COTTAGES, fronting Bowman-street, yielding a rental of £127 per annum.

A QUARRY OF SPLENDID STONE, now let for 10s. per week, on lease, having about 10 months to run.

3 ALLOTMENTS, leased for £24 per annum, having in all a frontage of 72 feet to Point-street, by a depth of 50 feet.

On this land a capital stone-built house is erected.

An excellent well of water is in the quarry which affords a constant supply.

It is rarely a property of such extent and in such an improving locality as the above comes into the market, and it is to be hoped that builders, speculators, and others will direct their attention to this sale which opens to them a first-rate opportunity for investing to great advantage. The whole of the land is subject to an annual rent of £120 and the notice of intending purchasers is called to the very small portion improved, and which yields a rental of £177 per annum.

The whole must be sold in one lot.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.

Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.

All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. R. M. DAWSON,

Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 1s. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses, 3d. [illegible] ead, ditto

Without the slightest reserve.
HYDE PARK CORNER.
THE ONLY VACANT CORNER ALLOTMENT, having frontages of 60 FEET TO ELIZABETH-STREET, and 36 FEET TO LIVERPOOL-STREET.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 20th August,

All that valuable allotment of land, situate at the corner of ELIZABETH and LIVERPOOL STREETS, having 60 feet frontage to the former, and 36 feet frontage to the latter street.

The above may be called, without the slightest exaggeration, one of the choicest sites in the whole of the city, and is admirably adapted for two first-class residencies. The attention of capitalists, builders, and others, is directed to the fact of its being the only corner allotment unoccupied in this favourite locality. The land must be sold on the above day to the highest bidder.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BOTANY-STREET, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Valuable Allotment of Land, and Two Small Cottages.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 21st August,

A valuable building allotment of land, having a frontage of about 23½ feet to BOTANY-STREET, with a depth of about 70 feet extending to a lane in the rear; also, two wooden cottages erected on the same, each containing two rooms, with yard, &c.

The attention of builders and others is directed to the sale of this conveniently situated property, which is in a quiet, respectable, and healthy locality, and would make a capital site for a genteel dwelling-house.

It is on the west side of Botany-street, a few hundred feet from the South Head Road, opposite the Courthouse.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
Delightfully situated Piece of Land, containing 3 acres 1 rood 3 perches, with improvements, immediately opposite the residence of J. S. Ryan, Esq., about two miles from Blue's Ferry.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 21st August,

All that piece or parcel of LAND, containing by admeasurement 3 acres 1 rood and 3 perches, situate in the TOWNSHIP OF ST. LEONARDS, parish of Willoughby.

The whole of this land is securely fenced and partly paled, and on it the proprietor has erected a neat cottage built of wood, containing two rooms; stable, pigstye, fowl house, &c. There is a capital garden enclosed, planted with vines, and a fine assortment of fruit trees. There is also a well of first-rate water on the land.

The above is immediately opposite Mr. Ryan's residence, about three-quarters of a mile beyond the church, in a very beautiful elevated position. There is about one acre cleared, and the soil is of a fine rich nature, admirably adapted for garden purposes. It is at present let to Mr. Mitchell for £25 per annum, on a clearing and improving lease.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
Three capital Allotments fronting Miller, Ernest, and Rosalind streets, each containing Half-an-Acre.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 21st August,

Three valuable allotments in the TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S, North Shore, being allotments No. 11 of section 28, and allotments 3 and 12 of section 27, as per Government plan, each containing half-an-acre.

These allotments are well situated, and are worthy of the attention of buyers in this admired suburb. The two allotments in section 27 adjoin, and together form a fine block of land for building purposes.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

The Fitz Roy Inn, on the Great South Road, close to the Fitz Roy Iron Mines, and about Eight Miles from Berrima.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 11th September,

The FITZ ROY INN, situate on the Great Southern-road, containing about 25 rooms; 2 large halls, 4 passages, 2 verandahs, 2 8-stall stables, carriage shed, garden, orchard, stocked with the choicest of fruit trees, &c., &c. The whole occupying all that piece or parcel of land containing, by admeasurement, ONE HUNDRED ACRES, in the County of Camden, at Gibraltar Creek, about 8 miles from Berrima.

The above extensive hostelrie is perhaps the best known and most popular of any of the Great South Road, besides which it is situate close to the FITZ ROY IRON MINES, which promise to be the centre of a vast mining population when that magnificent property is fully worked, which there is every reason to believe will shortly take place.

The FITZ ROY INN is at present subject to a lease to Mr. Rush, expiring 21st March, 1858, at a rental of £10 per annum. The whole of the land is fenced in.

Terms at sale.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
Preliminary Notice.
BELVOIR HOUSE and GROUNDS,
Belvoir-street, near its intersection with Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry-hill.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 17th November next,

That well-known, family mansion, BELVOIR HOUSE, Strawberry-hill, near the intersection of Elizabeth and Belvoir streets — one of the most complete and delightfully situated residences in the suburbs of Sydney.

Full particulars in a future advertisement.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Campbelltown.
Preliminary Notice of Sale.
Important to Speculators, Capitalists, and others.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mrs. Anne M'Keough to sell by public auction, on a day to be named in a future advertisment,

The whole of that splendid property, situate in the main street, Campbelltown, opposite the Post Office, and known as the Coach and Horses Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. C. Morris; also, two cottages, with the land attached, convenient to the above, and now rented by Messrs. M'Guane and Brennan; and, also, about seven acres of valuable land, adjacent to the town, and at present in the possession of Mr. Hurley.

Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

Choice and Valuable Building Allotments, Pennant-street Parramatta.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Church-street, Parramatta, on THURSDAY, August 20th, 1857, at 11 o'clock,

Four highly valuable Building Allotments situate in Pennant-street, Parramatta, adjoining All Saints' Church; each have a frontage of about 46 feet by a depth of 185 feet.

The excellent central situation of this ground will recommend itself to those wishing to build in a spot that is rapidly improving.

TUESDAY, 1st September.

Highly important and extensive Sale of 100 Building Allotments, situate in that most delightful portion of West Maitland known as "Walka," or "Campbell's Hill."

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from John Eales, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 12 o'clock,

All those valuable allotments of land, occupying a most commanding position in that portion of West Maitland, known as "Walka," or "Campbell's Hill," and which, in all probability, is destined to become the future West Maitland, as it is impossible to conceive a site better adapted for an extensive town.

Undulating in its character, it is naturally easy of drainage—a matter of the first importance in respect of the health of the population; while its elevated position affords an extensive view of the bold and picturesque scenery which meets the eye all around—contrasting strongly with the flat lands immediately below—everywhere studded with dwellings, the winding course of the Hunter adding diversity and charm to the picture.

These allotments are all half an acre each, and out of the reach of floods, which circumstance will, doubtless, be properly appreciated.

The main road to Lochinvar passes through the middle of these allotments.

Parties who have an eye to coming events, must see the highly advantageous opportunity now within their reach. At the present moment there is not a locality in the neighbourhood more admirably adapted for the erection of villa residences. But there cannot be a doubt that stores and places of general business will soon be erected, and which will instantly increase the value of the whole of the property at least one hundred fold.

Mr. Higham, the surveyor, is employed to set out the land at once, and a plan of a large portion may be now seen at the Auctioneers' Offices, East Maitland.

Terms: 25 per cent. cash; balance may remain over for a period of seven years, at six per cent.

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[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 16th June, 1857.

SOMETHING like the "Massacre of the Innocents," which generally takes place towards the end of the Parliamentary session, has already occurred in the House of Commons. The Sale of Beer Bill has been rejected on a second reading division by a majority of 213 against 180. We have likewise to record the decease of Mr. Locke King's Property Qualification Bill, after a vigorous effort on the part of its friends to carry it over the second stage of its parliamentary existence; and the premature interment of Lord R. Grosvenor's Election Expenses Bill, and Mr. T. Duncombe's Registration of Voters' Bill has likewise to be noted. The last three measures have been set aside in consequence of the pledge of the Government to introduce a Reform Bill early next session. The Oaths Bill was read a second time on Monday night, Sir Frederic Thesiger reserving his opposition for committee, when he will propose the insertion of the words, "on the true faith of a Christian." Sir John Trelawny—who seems determined to give a negative answer every week to the old Cornish query, "And shall Trelawny die?"—has badgered the Premier into a promise to introduce a bill for the abolition of Church-rates. The House of Commons has voted a quarter of a million to redeem our share of the Sound Dues. The Lords on Monday were entirely engaged in a case of individual hardship, introduced, with considerable effect, by Earl Grey. The gist of the matter may be told in a few sentences. It involves the title to the estates of a Scotch gentleman named Sheddon, who was married in New York in the last century, by civil contract, and, a few days before his death, ratified the contract by marriage according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In Scotland such a proceeding would have legitimated his previous issue, but it had not the effect in America, and his son, afterwards Mr. W. P. Sheddon, the petitioner, has been declared by the House of Lords illegitimate, and not entitled to the estates. After years of struggle, he has obtained an admission of legitimacy in the United States, and he now seeks to reverse the decision of the House of Lords. Their Lordships, by a majority of 19 to 11, declined to interfere. The recent mutinies in India have also formed a subject of discussion in the Upper House. It is generally admitted that at bottom the native troops are as loyal and contented as they ever have been—as loyal as when at Vellore the native cavalry dyed their sabres in the blood of their unhappy countrymen, and as contented as when, at the siege of Arcot, they boiled the rice, the only food in the garrison, for the British soldiers, and contented themselves with the water in which it had been boiled—indeed it would be strange were it otherwise. Their pay is regular, after a certain service they are permitted to retire on an allowance ample enough for their simple wants, and which, as on the banks of the Ganges for instance, has converted a wild-beast jungle into happy villages and cultivated fields. Nor is it less certain that great care is exercised lest their religious prejudices should be offended, in proof of which we have the remarkable fact that the sepoy force, although consisting of Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Parsees, shows throughout its whole history but a few casual outbreaks, which only illustrate the friendly feeling which generally prevails in the ranks. The disturbance which has now broken out is traceable to a religious source; and it deserves particular notice, as showing how scrupulous the English policy is in reference to the religious question, that on the very first occasion that this subject has been discussed in the British Parliament, the Governor-General is blamed, by his own especial friends, for having attached his name as a subscriber to societies established for the very purpose of pushing the work of proselytism among the natives of India. The sentiment in the Upper House on Tuesday, enunciated by Lord Ellenborough, that if Lord Canning had subscribed to societies which had this for its object, he was unfit to remain at the head of the Government of India, was expressed—in a more gentle manner it is true, but still expressed—by Lord Granville and the Marquis of Lansdowne. This shows that there is no disposition to infringe on Hindoo prejudice, and hence, if the present insubordination is traceable to the generally reported cause, no doubt it will soon be put down. So far as we can glean, the facts are as follows:—It appears that the new Enfield rifle has lately been served out to some of the regiments, and that the cartridges are greased, in order that they may slip easily down the barrel. Government ordered this lubricating ingredient to be mutton fat; but some roguish contractor, it is reported, to make a few shillings, even if it endangered an empire, had recourse to pigs and bullocks fat instead. Whether true or false, however, the troops became possessed with the idea, and religious prejudice was roused in a moment. The Hindoo reveres the bullock, to use any portion would be profanation—the Mussulman hates pork, to touch lard would be pollution. But as yet the Hindoos are alone in a state of excitement. Secret meetings were held, enterprises planned, to the puzzling of the authorities, and the spread of momentary military disaffection. Although Government ordered that "ghee" should be substituted for animal grease, it sufficed not; the sepoys imagined the paper of the cartridge was prepared with animal size, and fanaticism was still kept alive. Now these things, though rational enough, scarcely explain this outbreak at a time when England is exhibiting her power in a more emphatic manner than ever. The more rational reason of the troubles is, not that absurd one that the natives have taken fright at our great national works and social improvements, but that there have been serious religious encroachments. The murder of female infants has been prohibited; widows saved from the suttee, are now permitted to re-marry by law; "swingings," and other revolting exhibitions, once so prevalent in many parts, have been forbidden. Now, these causes combined go to show that the native mind is religiously alarmed; and that we take to be a greater moment than any outbreak on mere political grounds. We shall probably not know the cause of the mutinies until they are suppressed by the stern infliction of other military blows like that inflicted upon the 19th Regiment. If the cartridge business is alone at the bottom, it will soon be at an end; if, however, the revolt has been occasioned by those other inroads on the Hindoo faith and practice, we may be sure that the mere disbanding of a couple or three regiments will not remedy the evil. The detective officers are in pursuit of the directors of the British Bank, who are all to be prosecuted. Mr. Owen was captured the other week, and has put £8000 bail for his appearance, and £200 reward is offered for Humphrey Brown; and the great scoundrel Cameron will, it is confidently reported, be captured in Paris.

Purchasers have at length been found for the *Morning Herald* and the papers connected with it, the figure being £16,000. The ostensible purchasers are Mr. James Johnstone and Mr. Maxwell. It is understood that they have made the purchase on behalf of the Carlton Club. Meantime Mr. Robert Knox, the late editor of the *Herald*, having got a subscription of £30,000, has announced a new cheap daily paper, to advocate sound Conservative principles; in fact, to occupy the same ground as the *Morning Herald*, and to be sold at half the price—twopence! We regret to record the death of Douglas Jerrold, the well-known writer. The melancholy event took place at his newly-acquired residence, Kilburn Priory, which was formerly inhabited by the notorious Robson. Mr. Jerrold was in his fifty-fifth year, and had been suffering for nearly a week from congestion of the heart. The death of the author of "Black Eyed Susan," the "Rent Day," and "Mrs. Caudle's Lectures," will create an irreparable loss in literary circles. For the last few years Mr. Jerrold had edited *Lloyd's Newspaper*, the circulation of which is said to have trebled. Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., is about to vacate his post as Commandant at Woolwich, having been appointed Governor at Malta, in the place of Major-General Sir William Reid, K.C.B., resigned. Contrary to our expectation, the Leeds election has resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Beecroft, though only by a majority of 8 in 4200 votes.

Mr. Reed, the newly appointed Minister to China, left Philadelphia on the 1st instant for Washington, for final instructions preparatory to his departure in the steam frigate Minnesota for the scene of his future labours.

The Caradoc arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 15th instant, with Lord Elgin and suite, who left on the 8th for Cairo.

On the 13th instant, the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and high dignitaries of State waited on the Queen of Spain to pay their respects on the occasion of the King's fête-day.

The late change of wind has brought up to Liverpool a large fleet of overdue American vessels with cotton. On Monday last 88,000 bales were entered inwards, of a total value of £1,250,000, the largest import in one day on record.

The French Academy at its sitting of Friday, awarded the Grand Gobert Prize to M. Poirson, for his "Histoire du Règne de Henry IV."

Mr. Adams, of Cambridge, has been elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, for the Astronomical Section, in the room of the late M. Nell de Bréauté.

GRAND ORATORIO.

ON Tuesday evening, St. Mary's Cathedral was crowded in every part. The occasion of the immense assemblage was the performance of an oratorio, the announcement of which had been for some days past before the public. The building was well adapted for the purpose to which it was appropriated; and, perhaps, the facilities and advantages belonging to the cathedral could not be readily found in any similar edifice in our city. A screen was placed before the altar, in front of which was erected a spacious platform, on which the orchestra and vocalists were placed. This arrangement was judicious and desirable, inasmuch as it enabled all present to command a view of the *corps musicale*, &c. The completeness which marked, and the success which distinguished, the production of the oratorio are attributable to the presence of the fine *artistes* who have, during the last six weeks, enchanted the music-loving population of Sydney. And, perhaps, it is well that this bright array of talent should not confine itself wholly to that style of music which, if more pleasing, is less classic and less elaborate than the sacred performances of an oratorio. Madame Anna Bishop, who was in excellent voice, seemed to thoroughly enjoy the return to that school of art which in the early days of our great vocalist claimed her as its most promising and advanced pupil.

The programme, divided into three parts, included the whole of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and concluded with Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." As an interpreter of the sacred compositions of Handel, Beethoven, and Mozart, the fame of Madame Anna Bishop is as great as that achieved by her in the sphere of her lyric triumphs; and her rendering of "Angels ever bright and fair," some twelve months ago, is remembered as a display of musical art, the like of which has rarely been equalled, and, perhaps, never surpassed. Hence the proficiency manifested in the rendering of the portions of the compositions allotted to her was fully anticipated, and certainly the expectations of the vast multitude did not suffer disappointment.

Although the festival did not admit of any enthusiastic ebullitions of feeling, there were moments when applause threatened to burst from the bounds of decorum. At the request of Sir William Denison and the Venerable the Archbishop Polding, Guglielmi's grand aria, "Gratias Agimus," was repeated. Of Madame Bishop's execution of this great composition we have on former occasions made reference. Accompanied by the finest flautist who has visited the colony, Mr. Julius Siede, an idea may be formed of the effect produced by the rich tones emitted by the skill and genius of the instrumentalist and the accomplished songstress. This lady was also highly successful in "Inflammatus et accensus," her clear resonant notes being heard above the others of the chorus—now blending melodiously with the deep tones of the organ, now falling in delicious cadences as she evoked the plaintive beauties of her glorious theme, and anon mellowing the swelling choral and orchestral harmony which filled the lofty edifice with its music.

Monsieur Laglaise, by his rendering of "Stabat Mater dolorosa" and the tenor aria "Cujus Animam" urged claims calculated not only to maintain but to enhance his reputation. With the vocal qualifications of Mr. Farquharson the town are tolerably familiar, and many will rejoice that an opportunity has been presented by the introduction of the "Stabat Mater" of developing perhaps a higher order of art than has hitherto distinguished this artiste.

"Pro peccatis," as a bass solo, was an important feature of the programme. Madame Sara Flower had much to do, and gave powerful assistance to the oratorio. She was particularly successful in the grand aria "O Salutaris."

Mr. Frank Howson was very effective in a composition of Clifton's, "Ecce Deus;" and in his duet with Mr. Farquharson, "The Lord is a Man of War;" and also in the quartette "Juxta crucem tecum stare" his musical abilities were duly appreciated and fully recognised by all present.

Mr. Cordner as the organist is worthy of much commendation, and thoroughly mastered the difficulties attending his separation from the orchestral department.

The choral and instrumental forces were numerous and efficient, though it may be that a larger number of vocalists would have been of advantage. The festival was under the direction of Mr. George Loder, an artiste whose composition "Regina Apostolorum" (exquisitely rendered by Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Sara Flower, Monsieur Laglaise, and Mr. Farquhason,) evinces genius of an elevated and refined order. The performances terminated at eleven o'clock. We cannot conclude this brief outline of the above very successful entertainment, without expressing a hope that Mr. Loder may find sufficient encouragement to remain amongst us, in order to supply a great requirement—a head to the musical profession of our metropolis—a position he appears so eminently qualified to occupy.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, the Iron-screw Steamer, William Denny, as she now lies aground, near the North Cape, New Zealand; Waverley Heights; House and Building Allotments; Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Cheese, Butter, Fruit, Pickles, Hops, Barley, Starch, Jams, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Sugar; Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c. At Lamb's Bond, Barratt's Twist Tobacco.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Preserved Peas, Sugar, Tea, Flour, Brandy, Sago, Rice, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New and Seasonable Drapery Goods, Damaged Flannels and Druggets, &c.

MESSRS. BURGIS AND BOWES.—At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Hams.

MESSRS. MORT and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Allotment of Land, at the corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool streets; at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Horse Repository, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Spring Carts, Gigs, Carriages, Omnibuses, Breaks, Trucks, Drays, Harness, &c., &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Spring Carts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Books, Cornopean, Watch, &c., &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., &c.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR.—At the Australian Mart, Church-street, Parramatta, at 11 o'clock, Building Allotment in Pennant-street, Parramatta.

WOOL SALES

SALE of 78 bales, by Messrs. THOMAS SOUTHEY and SON, Saturday May 16th.

Ex Nimroud: JC over M in diamond, 10 at 28¼d, 7 at 28d, 6 at 27½d, 7 at 27d, 7 at 26d; Boulton, 8 at 15d, 6 at 14½d, 2 at 14d; D reversed M, handwashed, 8 at 22½d.

Ex Light of the Age: HL, 15 at 22d.

Ex Dunbar: EA, 1 at 5½d.

No Australian wool was sold on Monday, 18th May.

Sale of 694 bales by Messrs. J. T. SIMES and Co., Tuesday, May 19th.

Ex Nimroud: LN, 32 at 25½d, 8 at 25d; JH over Foxlow over N.S.W., 14 at 25d, 33 at 22½d; W under, 7 at 26½d; JH over M over N.S.W., 28 at 22½d; WHS, 11 at 26½d, 16 at 26d, 7 at 25½d, 1 at 19½d; AW over D, 9 at 27d, 11 at 26d, 2 at 18 d; I Smith over N.S.W., 5 at 25d, 18 at 24d, 2 at 22½d, 1 at 19; TAM, 17 at 24d, 16 at 23½d, 7 at 23d, 6 at 22½d, 5 at 19½d; TR over Garwoola, 25 at 26d, 28 at 25½d, 2 at 25d, 36 at 24½d, 1 at 19½d, 4 at 18½d; KS, 12 at 23d, 21 at 22½d, 34 at 22d, 6 at 21½d, 1 at 21d; WBY over C, 26 at 22½d, 25 at 22d; G under, 8 at 25d, 16 at 24½d, 16 at 23½d, 3 at 23d, 1 at 12½d, 2 at 17d; ELJ over scoured, 5 at 32½d; ELJ, 2 at 27½d, 4 at 27d; MM, 7 at 22d, 7 at 21½d; NM, 2 at 21; P, 15 at 22 d, 7 at 22½d, 1 at 20d, 29 at 14½d.

Ex Light of the Age: Sweepings, 1 at 13½d.

Sale of 1053 bales by Messrs. CHARLES JACOMB AND SON, Wednesday, May 20th.

Ex Light of the Age: V3, 4 at 25d, 6 at 24½d, 1 at 23½d, 2 at 26½d; VW, 4 at 24½d, 12 at 24d, 5 at 23½d, 9 at 23d; PS, 6 at 25½d, 4 at 25d, 5 at 23d, 7 at 22½d, 17 at 21; HB, 6 at 24d, 9 at 23d, 8 at 22½d; PJ Pigott, 8 at 26d, 7 at 24d; UR, 9 at 22d, 9 at 21½d; Tarampa, 38 at 25d, 2 at 24d, 4 at 17d, 2 at 16d; WK, 6 at 25½d, 7 at 25d, 19 at 24½d, 4 at 20d, 1 at 10½d; JHA over BC, 3 at 29½d, 6 at 28½d; C, X under, 3 at 28d, 2 at 27d; T S under, 1 at 27½d; M, P under, 4 at 29½d, 5 at 28½d; HW over F, 6 at 20d; HJ, 8 at 23d, 47 at 21½d, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 11½d; NJ over C, in diamond, 10 at 22½d; JMK, 1 at 17d; PMRY, 24 at 26d, 5 at 22½d; Dorsey, 6 at 29d, 6 at 24d, 6 at 26d, 1 at 27½d, 1 at 22d; MO, 15 at 25d; MM, 1 at 22½d; Cox, 8 at 29d, 2 at 28d, 2 at 25d; NSP, 8 at 24d, 32 at 23½d, 10 at 23d, 1 at 18½d; Campbell over Dubbo, 8 at 24d, 17 at 23½d, 15 at 23d, 1 at 21½d; KN, 21 at 23½d, 16 at 23d; T in circle, 12 at 23½d, 45 at 23d, 7 at 22½d; MxW, 2 at 23d; XX in diamond over Gin diamond, 11 at 24d, 5 at 23½d; Dorsey, 8 at 25½d, 1 at 24d, 1 at 22½d; Talgai, 7 at 30d, 1 at 29d, 15 at 27d, 28 at 26½d, 6 at 22d, 12 at 24½d; WK, 16 at 25d, 2 at 24½d; BKR, 4 at 26½d; JMK, 5 at 24½d, 10 at 24d; J in circle over ML, 9 at 24d, 9 at 23½d, 25 at 23d, 5 at 17½d, 1 at 14½d; WDg, 6 at 22½d, 5 at 22d, 6 at 20d; JS reversed, 5 at 23d, 5 at 21½d; GT, 16 at 26½d, 16 at 26d, 7 at 25½d, 9 at 25d, 7 at 24½, 5 at 24d; 1 at 23½d, 3 at 19½d; DD over B, 32 at 22d, 7 at 21½d; HL over Y, 11 at 25d, 13 at 24½d, 9 at 23½d, 1 at 14½d; WO, 5 at 22d, 1 at 13½d; C in diamond, 4 at 21d; Paton, 5 at 24d, 2 at 23½d; DJ, 9 at 23½d, 12 at 23d, 1 at 17d; JB, 8 at 23d; I reversed W, 3 at 21½d; PJ, 4 at 23d; JH, 1 at 21½d; JM, 1 at 15d; JI, 1 at 21d; J in circle over JP, 3 at 23d, 1 at 22½d; JB, 4 at 23d, 16 at 22½d, 1 at 19d; J in circle over TC, 5 at 23½d; WD under, 2 at 22d; Vocalist: MFT over Callandoon, 10 at 26d, 7 at 25½d.

Ex Dunbar: JM over W, 6 at 24d, 8 at 23½d.

Ex Woolloomooloo: WMB, 3 at 23d; PBA O, 2 at 24d; B in diamond, 1 at 18d; A, 1 at 17½d; H, 1 at 22½d; SNE, 1 at 32d.

Sale of 157 bales, by Messrs. THOMAS SOUTHEY and SON, Thursday, May 21st.

Ex Light of the Age: 3 at 24½d, 6 at 23½d, 34 at [illegible]d; CMP, 21 at 23d; W over C, 8 at 25d, 23 at 23½d, 1 at 16d, 3 at 13d; L. S. & Co., 6 at 22d, 6 at 21½d; PD, 6 at 22d; PF, 2 at 21½d, 4 at 21d; JH, 6 at 21½d, 6 at 21d; L. E. L. in square, 4 at 21d; AC, 3 at 22½d; HO, 7 at 21d, 6 at 20½d, H. L.

Sale of 60 bales, by Messrs. S. B. EDMONDSON and Co., Friday, May 22nd.

Ex Vimiera: M. & C., 17 at 22½d, 1 at 8½d; D. G. L., 8 at 27½d, 7 at 27d, 4 at 26½d, 6 at 26d, 2 at 25d, 6 at 24½d, 7 at 24d; O, 8 at 20½d.

Sale of 424 bales, by Messrs. CHARLES BALME and Co., Friday, 22nd.

Ex Light of the Age: M'Lean, 7 at 28d, 7 at 27½d, 7 at 26½d, 27 at 25½d, 2 at 21d, 2 at [illegible]d; B, 1 at 11d; (Moreton Bay), H&D in diamond, 7 at 28d, 4 at 27d, 6 at 26d, 6 at 25d, 2 at 24½d, 6 at 24d; FL, 21 at 24½d, 12 at 24d, 18 at 23½d; P and W. Leslie, 8 at 27d, 11 at 24½d, 3 at 24d, 1 at 21d; JD, 2 at 23½d; H over L, 4 at 24d, 1 at 14d; JBH, 9 at 22½d, 14 at 22d; WD, 7 at 23½d, 6 at 23d, 1 at 12d; JF, 8 at 21½d, 2 at 9½d; Ru, 3 at 20d, 1 at 11d; C in triangle, 1 at 23d; PB&Co, 9, at 24½d, 4 at 39d, 1 at 17½d; JJ, 5 at 21d; [illegible]&C, 3 at 21½d, 6 at 20½d; 1 at 17½d; GT, 2 at 25½d, 1 at 11d.

Ex Scotia: Hyne, 6 at 22½d; FS, 7 at 18½d, 6 at 17½d; St. Clair, 4 at 21d.

Ex Omar Pacha: MHM over M, 8 at 23½d; F under, 9 at 23d; BSM over Toroon, 7 at 22d, 1 at 18d; LOW, 6 at 25½d, 4 at 25d; AA, 5 at 24d; RB, 6 at 21½d; XYZ, 7 at 19½d, 16 at 19d; JC, 4 at 17½d.

Ex John Bunyan: HG, 5 at 23d; WDV, 8 at 17½d.

Ex Vimiera: Rn, 47 at 20½d; SE, 1 at 21½d, 4 at 16d; M, 4 at 20½d.

Sale of 460 bales by J. T. SIMES and Co., on 23rd May.

Ex Nimroud: Dq in diamond, 12 at 24d; PH, 9 at 24d, 26 at 22d, 6 at 21½d, 2 locks, at 14d; JJ, 8 at 20d; RB, 8 at 26d, 7 at 25½d, 1 at 25d, 8 at 24½d, 1 at 24d, 1 pickings, at 11½d; JF, 5 at 25d, 7 at 21½d, P&W Leslie, 1 at 28d, 10 at 25½d, 6 at 25d, 4 at 24d; AK, 9 at 25d, 8 at 24½d, 7 at 23½d, 2 at 16½d; SW, 8 at 22½d, 6 at 21½d, 5 at 21d, 1 at 15d; HD, 12 at 20½d; Fason, 9 at 26d, 8 at 25½d, 2 at 19d; GM, 9 at 23d; D in triangle, 8 at 21d, 13 at 20½d; HD in triangle, 3 at 20½d; TP over M, 6 at 23½d.

Ex Oliver Cromwell: Y, 6 at 23d, 13 at 22½d, 1 at 20½d; J—B over Tycenan, 3 at 22½d, 2 at 19½d, 3 at 15½d; JJ, 9 at 21d, 2 at 20d, 3 at 13½d, 1 at 12d; PB&O, 8 at 23½d, 3 at 20½d; GGG, 2 at 22d; JH over B, 7 at 21½d, 3 at 18d; BN in square, 7 at 25½d, 8 at 24½d; —L, 5 at 24½d, 7 at 24d, 9 at 23d; TS, 8 at 23½d, 8 at 23d, 4 at 22½d; CPL, 14 at 21½d; JW over J, 13 at 22½d; D, 2 at 21½d; GB, 3 at 17d; Broken over B in diamond, 1 at 13d; By, 1 at 9½d.

Ex Primula: Dg in diamond, 7 at 24½d.

Ex Maid of Judah: B in diamond, 1 at 17d.

Ex Light of the Age: 5 at 20½d, 18 at 19½d, 27 at 19d, 1 at 17½d; H IL, 9 at 17½d.

Sale of 273 bales, by H. P. HUGHES, on 25th May.

Ex Oliver Cromwell and Vimiera: BD&Co, 6 at 27d, 4 at 25½d, 3 at 23d, 1 at 22d; over WY, 10 at 28d, 5 at 27d; JM, 3 at 23d, 25 at 22½d, 1 pieces at 17d; JB over B, 4 at 23½d, 6 at 22d; JB, 7 at 22½d, 4 at 22d; R over RS, 10 at 23d, 1 at 15d; JG over B, 8 at 22½d; WP over B, 5 at 21½d, 1 at 19½d; GES, 7 at 22d, 14 at 22½d; Cin triangle, 1 at 23½d; JMP, 3 at 24½d, 2 at 24d; RB over B, 3 at 22d, over L, 4 at 21½d; over D, 1 at 17d; CP over B, 4 at 22½d, 4 at 22d, 2 at 21½d; WY, 10 at 23½d; Boyd, 3 at 24d, 1 at 23d; WR, 5 at 23d; HR, 2 at 23d; JW, 5 at 24d, 1 at 23½d, 1 at 23d; JP, 4 at 22½d; CG, 14 at 18½d, 6 at 18d; E over PK&Co., 2 at 26d, 4 at 25½d; S in diamond, 1 at 24d.

Ex Nimroud: WT, 19 at 23d, 1 at 15½d.

Ex Woolloomooloo: Gh in diamond over P, 2 at 35d; over A, 6 at 35d, 6 at 34d, 3 at 34½d; over B, 6 at 33d; Cover X, 6 at 30½d, 6 at 29½d C, 1 at 28d, 1 at 20d, 3 at 23½d.

Sale of 957 bales, by CHARLES JACOMB and SON, on 26th May.

Ex Oliver Cromwell: EUR, 9 at 27½d, 1 at 27d, 53 at 26½d, 24 at 26d, 9 at 25½d, 27 at 25d, 1 at 24½d, 9 at 19½d; JWC, 8 at 27d, 24 at 26½d, 32 at 26d, 15 at 25½d, 15 at 25d, 1 at 20½d, 3 at 20d; Gin Gin over Wide Bay, 7 at 27½d; ATJ, 9 at 24½d, 35 at 24d, 1 at 21½d, 1 at 17½d, 1 at 16d; Z in circle, 9 at 23d, 18 at 23½d, 16 at 22½d, 1 locks at 15½d; JA, 6 at 21½d, 6 at 21d, 1 at 20½d, 1 at 20d; Burlton, 9 at 21½d, 1 at 22½d, 14 at 20½d, 2 at 18d; H x H, 15 at 26d, 9 at 23½d; JS, 4 at 25½d; H and FT, 7 at 28d, 8 at 27½d, 5 at 26d; Triver, 6 at 25d, 1 at 23d, 2 at 20d; JMP, 1 at 15½d; R, 1 at 7½d; H, 1 at 19½d.

Ex Vimiera: UTT, 12 at 23½d, 4 at 231; V in diamond, 8 at 25½d, 3 at 25d; JF over Kentucky, 7 at 25½d; GRE, 3 at 18½d; FS, 15 at 25d, 5 at 22½d, 6 at 22d, 8 at 21½d, 1 at 16½d; HB, 19 at 23d, 3 at 22½d; CeCC, 24 at 23d, 1 at 22d; JL over Namoi, 2 at 32d, 10 at 33d, 56 at 22d, 2 at 23½d, 7 at 28d, 9 at 27d, 11 at 26d, 11 at 25½d, 18 at 25d, 11 at 24d; JM over W, 11 at 22½d, 1 at 25d; HR over E, 8 at 25½d, 5 at 25d, 15 at 24d, 6 at 23½d, 2 at 18½d; PJ Piggott, 3 at 25d, 2 at 24d.

Ex Nimroud: SAN, 5 at 23½d, 4 at 23d, 8 at 22½d, 5 at 22d, 5 at 21½d, 1 at 20½d, 2 at 18½d; G. Sandieman, 9 at 21d, 1 at 20d, 7 at 24½d, 1 at 21½d, 1 at 19d, 2 at 16d; Ifield, 2 at 24d; EW, 1 at 20½d, 5 at 20d; JP, 2 at 20½d; L, 6 at 18½d, 1 at 17d; FM&Co, 1 at 25d; C in diamond, 2 at 21d; TTS, 2 at 18d; G, 2 at 13½d; H&WS, 1 at 17½d; NC over J in diamond, 6 at 25d; Gin Gin, 1 at 25½d.

Ex Vocalist: D, 1 at 21½d; A&S over Cleveland, 8 at 26½d; Dorsey over Moreton Bay, 8 at 25½d; Peace, 6 at 22d, 12 at 21½d; JHA, 3 at 27d, PP, 2 at 29½d; JA, 2 at 18½d; WO, 6 at 13½d.

Ex Woolloomooloo: Tarampa, 12 at 25½d; JHA, 5 at 29d; T in circle, 8 at 23½d, 7 at 23d.

Ex Light of the Age: LL over Namoi, 7 at 27d, 7 at 26½d, 8 at 26d, 18 at 25d, 1 at 23d.

Sale of 762 bales by THOMAS SOUTHEY AND SON, Wednesday, May 27th.

Ex Dunbar: W, 1 at 23½d.

Ex Vimiera: C in triangle over WW over EN, 10 at 23d, 1 at 15½d; MG under, 4 at 23d; GH under, 14 at 22d; PF under, 5 at 22d; Bopz, 7 at 24½d, 13 at 24d; Camobell over Dubbo, 15 at 23d; SE, 39 at 22d; JTL, 22 at 26½d; LS&Co., 12 at 22d; JF over JW, 8 at 21½d; AC, 2 at 22½d; S, 4 at 23d; HO, 5 at 20d; WHS, 9 at 27d, 36 at 26½d, 9 at 26d, 14 at 25½d, 4 at 21d, 3 at 20d; SKS, 8 at 23½d, 9 at 23d; J. Smith over NSW, 29 at 26d, 9 at 24d, 2 at 20d; TCS, 7 at 24d; WBy over C, 52 at 24½d, 9 at 22; By in diamond, 16 at 23d, 8 at 22½d, 7 at 22d; MFT, 16 at 9½d; RW, 16 at 23½d, 7 at 23d, 14 at 22½d; M over JC over M in diamond, 4 at 31½d, 8 at 28d, 5 at 26½d, 5 at 26d, 4 at 25½d, 12 at 25d; D reversed M, 14 at 22d, 1 at 19½d; DM in diamond, 5 at 13½d.

Ex Light of the Age: PKDL, 18 at 24d, 24 at 23½d, 13 at 23d; OEY, 26 at 23½d, 8 at 23d, 2 at 22½d, 1 at 20½d, 4 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d; FY, 8 at 20d, 1 at 19½d, 2 at 18½; ML, 7 at 19½d, 13 at 19d, 1 at 18½d, 2 at 17d, 6 at 16 d; GB over P in diamond, 2 at 25½d; GB in diamond, 1 at 28d, 2 at 22d, 9 at 16d, 6 at 14½d, 9 at 14d, 1 at 13d; WB in triangle, 9 at 14½d, 8 at 14d.

Sale of 622 bales by Messrs. J. T. SIMES and Co., Thursday, May 28th.

Ex Vimeira: Cy, 3 at 31d, 21 at 30d, 12 at 29d, 1 at 25½d, 3 at 29½d; NSW over Fitzgerald over Windsor, 5 at 26½d, 1 at 28d, 10 at 27d, 12 at 26½d, 10 at 26d, 1 at 25½d, 2 at 23½d, 7 at 19d; Kite, 16 at 26½d, 27 at 26d, 17 at 25½d, 4 at 20d, 4 at 18d; Co over AA, 4 at 27½d, 1 at 28d, 8 at 27½d, 12 at 26d, 16 at 26d, 1 at 19½d; PRL over AMC in diamond, 2 at 27½d, 5 at 24d, 1 at 22d, 2 at 14½d; Dq in diamond, 17 at 23½d, 5 at 23d, 2 at 18d; Twofold Bay, 12 at 24d, 3 at 19d; REFT over PK, DL over John Dargan, 12 at 24½d; Illalong over PP conjoined, 3 at 23d, 35 at 22½d, 1 at 15½d; MK over B, 1 at 22½d, 9 at 21d; C in diamond, 16 at 22½d; TP over M, 6 at 22d, 1 at 19½d; PB&O over GGG, 14 at 23d, 2 at 22½d, 4 at 22½d; PB&O, 2 at 24d, 4 at 23½d, 5 at 21d, 3 at 19½d; FH, 1 at 18d; IM, 1 at 17½d; X, 6 at 23½d, 5 at 22½d; JF over B, 4 at 23d, 1 at 11d; WD, 10 at 23d; DG in triangle, 8 at 26d, 8 at 25½d, 4 at 25d; C&B, 6 at 24d, 5 at 23½d, 1 at 22d; Black, 1 at 19½d; WM over B, 1 at 8d; No mark, 1 at 6d; NPB, 2 at 36½d, 4 at 35d, 8 at 32d, 1 at 27½d; BB conjoined, 9 at 36d, 2 at 32d; WLJ, 1 at 25d, 4 at 24½d, 13 at 24d, 3 at 23d; AxD, 22 at 19d, 2 at 18d; McI, 8 at 22½d, 9 at 22d; Rx, 26 at 24d; Betar, 16 at 23d, 9 at 22d; GC over Duntroon, 7 at 23½d, 8 at 23d, 7 at 22½d, 2 at 19d, 1 at 15d, 1 at 11½d.

Ex Oliver Cromwell: Pilton, 6 at 24d, 9 at 23½d, 4 at 32½d, 1 at 22d; PB&O, 3 at 20d; By, 1 at 10d.

Sale of 246 bales, by HENRY P. HUGHES, on 29th May.

Ex Woolloomooloo: OB over X, 5 at 21½d.

Ex Vimeira: St. Clair, 2 at 32½d, 3 at 32d, 6 at 31d, 3 at 28d; M&D, 7 at 31d, 2 at 30d, 8 at 26d, 3 at 25d; TC, 5 at 26d, 12 at 25½d, 3 at 24½d, 1 at 24d; WC over 8, 9 at 24d, 8 at 23½d, 2 at 23d, 8 at 22½d; HO, 24 at 23½d, 6 at 23d; JR with [illegible] over, 38 at 22½d; IF over B, 2 at 24d, 4 at 22½d; TN, 3 at 23d; SH, 1 at 17½d; BD&Co. over WY, 4 at 28d, 2 at 27d, 4 at 24½d; BD&Co., 5 at 25½d, 3 at 25d, 2 at 22½d, 3 at 22d; over WY, 3 at 28½d; BD&Co. 2 at 25½d; Finch, 18 at 25½d, 29 at 24½d, 1 at 20½d, 1 at 20d, 6 at 19½d, 3 at 18½d, 1 at 12½d.

Ex Dunbar: WT, 3 at 17½d.

Sale of 22 bales, by THOMAS SOUTHEY and SON, on 29th May.

Ex Vimeira: B in diamond, 8 at 23d; McT, 2 at 22d, 1 at 20½d.

Ex Oliver Cromwell: MB, 11 at 22d.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

CHARLES JACOMB AND SON'S WOOL CIRCULAR.

London, 30th May, 1857.

THE public sales of colonial and foreign wool which commenced on the 30th ultimo closed this evening. The quantities catalogued have been—

15,353	bales Australian,	1068	bales Russian,
21,509	ditto Victoria,	1123	„ Buenos Ayres,
8,240	„ Tasmania	262	„ Egyptian,
9,028	„ Adelaide,	433	„ Mediterranean,
34	„ Swan River,	450	„ Sundries.
393	„ New Zealand,		
7604	„ Cape,		

Total 62,167 bales colonial, 994 East India, 111 China, and 3936 foreign.

It will be remembered that the February sales opened at extravagant rates, and declined until at the close an average reduction of 2d. to 3d. per lb. had been submitted to, leaving prices a trifle above the rates of November last. In February and March consumers for the most part laid in a sufficient supply to last them until the present series; dealers adding to their stocks in expectation of a continuance of demand in the interval between the sales. The dissolution of Parliament had its usual effect in checking the previously active course of trade in the manufacturing districts, and for a full month prior to this series little had been done in the way of sales in the northern markets.

Under these circumstances the sales commenced with a large attendance of foreign purchasers and a fair one from the home districts, at an average reduction of 1½d per lb. from the closing rates of March, and for a few days even a further trifling concession was made. The purchases for export continued on so heavy a scale for many nights, that up to 16th May not less than 16,000 bales had been taken for Continental wants, and up to the close such purchases we expect will prove to be fully one-third of the total quantity sold.

Home purchasers (many of whom had been reduced to their last bale), until half the quantity had passed, backed their opinions of the certainty of lower rates towards the close by operating most cautiously, but eventually have been compelled by the close competition of exporters to supply their wants, the result being that prices gradually stiffened until we quote present rates a trifle in advance of the opening ones.

Of first-class flocks from Australia there has been a larger exhibit than usual in May sales, and the general condition has been very fair. Victoria flocks have in most cases shown healthy growth, but many of high character have been either in unusually heavy condition, or evidence too early clipping, and consequently insufficient length of staple for combing purposes.

Some prime flocks from Tasmania have produced a long range; and it is gratifying to observe less than usual of the clammy ill-conditioned wool from that island.

Adelaide wools of fair condition, and free from impurities, have sold very satisfactorily; a large quantity thence has been in the grease, and produced full comparative prices.

The scarcity and high rates of German wools has been mainly instrumental in producing the active competition of Foreign buyers for the finer and best conditioned flocks from all the colonies, which have formed the bulk of their purchases.

The German wool fairs shortly to commence are looked forward to with much interest, as likely to have an important bearing on our July and October sales.

East India wools have sold satisfactorily at about late Liverpool rates, as per annexed range of prices. Many of the other coarse wools were withdrawn.

RANGE OF PRICES OF COLONIAL WOOL, MAY, 1857.

	Sydney.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		Adelaide.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Superior flocks in best condition	2 4	a2 10	2 3	a2 4½	2 2	a2 7½	1 10	a2 1
Average to good in fair ditto	1 10	2 3	1 11	2 2	1 10	2 1	1 8	1 10
Ord. and ill-conditioned flocks	1 6	1 9	1 8	1 10	1 7	1 10	1 5	1 8
Scoured clothing	1 11	3 0	2 2	2 9	2 0	2 6	1 10	2 2½
„ Lambs'	1 9	2 6½	2 0	3 1	2 0	2 9	1 8	2 2
Fair and hand-washed skins	1 9	2 0	1 9	2 0	1 9	1 11	1 6	1 9
Inferior	1 4	1 8	1 5	1 8	1 5½	1 9	1 2	1 6
Lambs' good	1 9	2 4½	1 11	2 4	2 1	2 6	1 10	2 0½
„ inferior to average	1 4	1 9	1 7	1 11	1 9	2 0	1 5	1 9
Broken locks, &c.	1 0	2 1½	1 4	1 10	1 2	1 10	0 11	1 3
In grease and half-washed	0 10	1 3½	1 0	1 5	0 11	1 2	0 10	1 2

EAST INDIA.

Good white	12d. to	14½d.
Fair ditto	10d.	12d.
Low ditto	9d.	10d.
Yellow ditto	6d.	11d.
Fawn	7d.	9½d.
Pieces	3d.	7d.
Low and hair	1d.	3d.

CHINA.

Good	8d.	8½d.
Fair	7d.	8d.
Low and greasy	6d.	7d.

RUSSIAN.

Merino, scoured (160 bales), 2s to 2s 8d, mostly withdrawn.
Ditto, brookwashed (129 bales), 1s 4½d to 1s 5d, ditto.
Motis (600 bales, AA and A), 1s 3½d to 1s 8d, lower sorts withdrawn.
Donskoi (530 bales), 10d to 11d, partly withdrawn.
Zigai, 10d to 1s 5d. Autumn, 8½d.
Egyptian.—1st white, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; 2nd ditto, 10d to 11d.
Smyrna.—1st white, 11½d, mostly withdrawn.
Mogadore, 8½d to 11½d. S'fax, 10d to 12½d.

BUENOS AYRES.

	Merino.	Mestiza.	Cordova.	Common.
Washed	1s 5d to 1s 8d	1s 2d to 1s 4d	9d to 10½d	6d to 8d
Do. burry	1s 2d to 1s 4½d	1s 0d to 1s 2d		5d to 7d
In grease	7d to 10½d	5d to 9d	4½d to 6½d	3d to 4½d

IMPORTS, SALES, AND STOCKS OF COLONIAL WOOLS.

Import to 31st May, 1856: 31,704 bales Australia, 43,211 Victoria, 11,017 Tasmania, 9506 Adelaide, 21 Swan River, 1175 New Zealand, 18,613 Cape. Total bales, 114,247.

Import to 30th April, 1857: 18,305 bales Australia, 28,370 Victoria, 7261 Tasmania, 9107 Adelaide, 107 Swan River, 361 New Zealand, 13,977 Cape. Total bales, 75,868.

Import from 30th April, 1857, in time for May sales: 2092 bales Australia, 1268 Victoria, 1503 Tasmania, 679 Cape. Total bales, 5542.

Import from 30th April, and forming stock for July sales: 2608 bales Australia, 6656 Victoria, 2512 Tasmania, 4872 Adelaide, 3913 Cape. Total bales, 20,801.

Total Import to 28th May, 1857: 21,005 bales Australia, 36,304 Victoria, 11,576 Tasmania, 14,279 Adelaide, 107 Swan River, 361 New Zealand, 18,589 Cape, Total bales, 102,221.

Sales February and May, 1856: 24,610 bales Australia, 30,875 Victoria, 6450 Tasmania, 5480 Adelaide, 37 Swan River, 1549 New Zealand, 25,571 Cape. Total bales, 94,572.

Sales February and May, 1857: 21,398 bales Australia, 33,907 Victoria, 9091 Tasmania, 10,490 Adelaide, 135 Swan River, 1226 New Zealand, 26,346 Cape. Total bales, 103,593.

This return of ships reported at the Customs, exclusive of the Frances, from Swan River, and any arrivals off the coast 28th May.

ANNING AND COBB'S CIRCULAR.

London, June 15.

Since our last issue twenty-one vessels have arrived, viz., the Ellenborough, La Hogue, Alnwick Castle, Coleroon, Wave of Life, and Catherine Adamson, from Sydney—the Istamboul, Sydenham, Walmer Castle, Sussex, and Kent, from Melbourne—the Irene, Bristow, and August, from Adelaide—the Thames, Hero, and Wycliffe, from Geelong—the Pirate, and Arnon, from Launceston—the Harrowby, from Hobart Town, and the Hannah, from Port Fairy, with 1672 casks tallow, 143 casks cocoanut oil, 11,576 hides, 98 packages leather, 120 bales skins, 21 casks hide cuttings, 1 bale horse hair, 170 tons bark, 11,338 horns, and a quantity bones.

The Tallow Market.—The observations made by us in our circulars of the several previous months apply equally to the one just closed, namely, that prices have been mainly influenced by speculative transactions, and these appear likely to continue so long as the stock remains so moderate as of late and time bargains are carried on from month to month as they now are. Nearly the whole of the wintering tallow has arrived from St. Petersburg, but so far from depressing the market, it has become firmer, in consequence of the whole being held for higher prices.

The demand is very good for the time of year, it being evident that consumers are extremely bare of stock, and as soon as the season commences a large business may be anticipated, and, although high prices are now ruling, any great reduction can scarcely be expected. The price of Russian to-day is 59s. 9d. to 60s. on the spot and for all June, for July to September 58s., and for October to December delivery 57s. per cwt.

The home production is in moderate supply and good demand at its present price, 57s per cwt. net cash.

The import of all kinds of foreign and colonial tallow last month was 7885 casks, against 8822 casks in the same month last year, and 23,788 casks in May, 1855. The deliveries amounted to 6162 casks, against 8888 casks in May, 1856, and 8657 casks in 1855. The stock on the 30th ultimo was 13,144 casks, against 17,709 casks at the same time last year, and 36,673 casks in May, 1855.

Australian Tallow.—In consequence of most of the recent arrivals not being landed in time for sale, the transactions are confined to 244 casks, which realised extreme prices, viz., middling and good mutton 58s 9d to 58s 9d, mixed melting 55s 6d to 58s 9d, and beef 56s to 58s per cwt. Import, 1072 casks. Present stock, 927 casks, against 489 casks at this time last year.

Australian Hides.—The demand has continued dull, but by submitting to a further decline the bulk of the stock was placed soon after ours of the 11th ultimo; Sydney hides, 1st class, heavy and light, average at 8d, and Melbourne at 7½d per lb. At the public sales of the 11th instant, Sydney hides only partly sold as follows, 1st heavy 7½d, 1st light 7½d to 7½d. 2nd class 6½d, 3rd 5d to 5½d, and kips 6½d per lb. Import 11,576 hides. Sales 16,500 hides. Present stock, 8500 hides.

The following are our present quotations:—

Heavy,	good	average 56 to 66 lb,	7½d to	8d per lb.
	Middling to fair		7½	7¾
	Inferior	51 to 56 lb,	7	7½
Light,	Fair to good	38 to 42½lb,	7½	8
	Middling to fair	33 to 43 lb,	7½	7¾
	Inferior		7	7½
Kips		15lb,	7	7½

Australian leather has also been in rather less demand, and the sales have been limited. Butts at 19d, and crop hides and sides at 14d to 14½d per lb., showing a decline of about 1d per lb.

Horns.—We have no sales to report since our last issue, but there is a fair demand at our quotations, viz.: av. 18 ounces 68s to 68s 6d, av. 16 to 16½ ounces 60s to 61s, av. 13½ to 14½ ounces 48s 6d to 56s per 123.

Bones.—Shanks are in request and command full prices, viz., good £30 to £31 2s 6d per ton, middling £12 to £16 per ton. Common bones are worth £5 10s to £6 per ton.

Hoofs continue to sell steadily at £6 to £7 12s 6d per ton.

Mimosa bark continues in moderate request. The sales comprise about 130 tons, good ground in bags at £10; chopped, loose, middling to good £8 10s to £9, and in rind £7 to £7 10s per ton. Import 170 tons.

F. W. COSENS' MONTHLY CIRCULAR, JUNE 15th.

Xerez de la Frontera, Spain; and 67, Mark Lane, London, June 15th, 1857.—SIR,—Since I had this pleasure by the May mail, our Wine market has been quiet, dealers limiting their purchases to the supply of immediate wants; thoroughly good sound ports and sherries of known brands continue to realise full quotations.

Brandy of second brands has declined in consequence of speculative holders evincing a desire to realise, but first brands, being short in supply, maintain their value.

Rum remains flat, although no positive decline can be noted.

British spirits are lower.

In Continental Europe, where wine is the general beverage of the population, inferior and doubtful descriptions are readily consumed, but in England, where wine is taxed and mainly consumed as a luxury, inferior growths and fabrications prove at all times difficult of sale, irrespective of money value. Our Continental neighbours imagine they possess great skill in imitating the stout full-bodied wines of Portugal and Spain, but dealers in England cannot be induced to recognize any merit in these fabrications as they do not approach, either in flavour or quality, the genuine produce of those countries; hence an accumulation in our bonded depots of unavailable trash, unfavourably affecting the value of genuine descriptions.

Our supplies from Spain and Portugal of good wines must, for a considerable time, be limited.

In consequence of failing vintages, some thousands of casks of imitation port and sherry have reached this during the past twelve months from Hambro, which being offered at £12 to £20 per pipe and butt less than the genuine importations from Oporto and Cadiz have been exported to some extent. Whether or no the trade in the Australian colonies will be willing to accept these imitative compounds remains to be seen—so far the competition is fair, but these Hambro dealers are reported to be more successful in imitating accredited brands, marks, and labels, than on the score of quality. It is therefore necessary to caution the colonial trade, that they may be on their guard.

As far as sherry is concerned, the direct importations from Cadiz are but little in excess of our wants, although our bonded stock (including Hambro fabrications) shows an increase of 6600 butts.

WINES.

Sherry.—The latest advices from Xerez report great anxiety as to the result of the growing crops. Prices continue firm at an advance, large orders being on hand for Russia and the northern ports, as well as the United States; prices rule from £5 to £7 higher than in London.

Port.—A further rise has been generally established by circulars from the leading shippers. Although our bonded stock is numerically large, a small proportion only is good wine of established brands, and for such high prices are paid with reluctance, but shippers remain firm, feeling they cannot replace. Sales are reported at Oporto of old wines at £35 per pipe; such might five years nee have been purchased at £20.

With respect to other descriptions of wine I have nothing of importance to note. Cape, white and red, rather easier; other sorts well maintained.

SPIRITS.

Brandy.—Advices from Cognac confirm the fact of there being but a very limited supply of genuine brandy in existence, prices for which rule higher than for first brands in London. Messrs. Martell still refuse orders at any price, and it is reported the other first marks cannot be supplied in quantity. Most of our London bonded stock is of doubtful origin, and does not command a ready sale at many shillings per gallon below Martell's quotation.

Rum.—Large orders for Italy have tended to support the market, but Demeraras rule without alteration.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE SALES.

Messrs. Goad, Rigg, and Co.'s Circular, of the 6th June, contains the following précis:—

Leather.—The factors' circulars report a limited business and declining tendency in the leather market.

Australian Hides have been sold at a decline of ½d to 1d per lb, and there is only a limited demand. The sales since 6th ultimo reach 11,749 salted hides: 1st heavy, 51¼ to 58⅞ lb 7½d to 8d; 1st light, 37¼ to 44¼ lb 7½d to 8½d; kips, 24 to 25½ lb 7½d to 7¾d; 2nd class and damaged, 4½d to 7½d per lb. Import since 6th ultimo, 9690 hides. Present stock 11,247 hides.

The Tallow Market was quiet in the early part of the month, and the value of Russian on the spot declined to 55s 6d per cwt., since then it has been favourably influenced by speculative operations, which have raised the value to 59s on the spot, and 57s for delivery the last three months of the year, being 2s 6d on the former, and 2s per cwt. on the latter higher than on the 6th ultimo.

As the demand for consumption is limited, and likely to be so during the summer months, prices will be almost entirely ruled by speculators for some time to come.

The late advices from St. Petersburg report that market firm, and prices looking up, sales having been effected at rates equivalent to 60s laid down here.

The deliveries during the past month have been 6054 casks against 8496 casks in the corresponding month last year, and the present stock consists of 14,159 casks, against 17,185 casks at the same time last year.

The Home Produce continues in fair supply, and the present market value is 56s 3d per cwt. nett cash, being 9d per cwt. higher than on the 6th ultimo.

AUSTRALIAN TALLOW.—The business done in this description during the month has been small, owing to the limited supply, the sales comprising only 133 casks. The present nominal value of good mutton is 59s to 59s 6d, and good beef 57s 6d to 58s, which is 3s to 3s 6d per cwt. higher than at the issue of our last report.

The following are the present nominal rates for the different qualities:—

MUTTON TALLOW.

	s. d.		s. d.
Middling, fair, and good colours—			
Hard and pure	59 0	to	59 6
Fair body	58 6		59 0
Tender	57 0		58 0
Dark to rather dark—			
Hard and pure	57 0		58 0
Fair body	56 0		56 6
Tender	55 0		55 6
Very dark and inferior	53 0		54 0

BEEF TALLOW.

	s. d.		s. d.
Fair, to good fair colour—			
Fair to good body	57 6		58 0
Rather greasy and greasy	57 0		57 3
Very greasy	56 0		56 6
Dark to middling colour—			
Fair to good body	56 0		57 0
Rather greasy and greasy	55 0		55 6
Very greasy	54 0		54 6
Very dark and inferior	52 0		53 6

Import since 6th ultimo, 658 casks. Present stock, 640 casks.

CONCERT.—The Committee of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance gave a musical entertainment last evening in the School of Arts. The musical performances by the brothers Köhler and Mr. J. O. Pierce were superior, and elicited great applause from the audience, which was pretty numerous. By way of interlude—between the music—several addresses were delivered, describing the various evils arising from the use of ardent spirits. A similar entertainment will be given to-night, with entirely new pieces; and the proceeds of both entertainments are to be devoted to the Temperance Hall Fund.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, 15th August.

THE MILLS.—The amount of business has been light during the week, and prices unchanged. Firsts, £23; seconds, £21. Wheat in steady demand, at 9s. 6d. to 10s. Bran dull of sale.

HAY MARKET.—There has been a decrease in the quantity of hay at market this week, 290 loads only having arrived, against 329 loads the previous week, a considerable portion was of inferior quality, which, with the quantity of green fodder the dry weather enables feeders to use, tends to prevent an improvement in the value of superior hay, and prices generally are a shade lower this week. Best hay is worth £15; second class and stained, £8 to £13; straw, £1 10s. to £6.

LIVE STOCK.—Fat Cattle: The supply this week has been rather light, and the butchers being short supplied, an active trade has been done at slightly improved prices. Prime quality beef brought 30s to 35s per 100 lbs.; second 22s 6d to 25s per ditto; inferior saleable only at store value. Messrs. Kaye and Butchart report having effected sale of 200 head, all bullocks, at from £10 5s to £14; and a lot of 150 head, bullocks at £9 10s to £15 10s, and cows at £7 15s each. Mr. W. Hurst announces having disposed of 327 head, bullocks, at from £7 5s to £11 15s, and cows at from £5 15s to £8 15s per head; and also a small lot of 88 head, chiefly cows, at an average of £8 11s 6d all round. Store Cattle: For this description of stock there is but little inquiry, and prices are almost nominal.

HORSE MARKET.—There has been a continued improvement both in demand and prices during the week for all descriptions. The supply of really first-rate horses is still very inadequate to the demand, and really serviceable horses for all purposes are much wanted.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c.—In these markets the transactions have been very limited; preparations are making for the shearing of this year's clip, and in the course of next month the arrival of the first clips in town may be expected. The high rates of tallow for local use preclude the execution of shipping orders. We quote beef, £45 to £47; mutton, £52 to £55 per ton. Hides.—Extensive shipments have lately been made, but, in the absence of further purchases, prices are nominal.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE Half-yearly Meeting of the shareholders in the Australian Gaslight Company was held to-day. The report, which declared a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 10 per cent., and 5 per cent. bonus per annum, was unanimously carried. It also referred to the late reduction in the price of gas, and a further contemplated reduction in the beginning of next year. The report also furnished important information as to the extention and enlargement of the mains in the city and environs; and mentioned that, in the bill for increasing the operations of the Company, it was intended to apply to the Legislature for leave to carry pipes seven miles beyond the city, and also to increase the capital to £300,000. Messrs. T. W. Cape and W. Perry, were added to the board of directors in lieu of the two retiring ones; and Messrs. S. D. Gordon and O. B. Ebsworth, were chosen auditors for the ensuing year.

In addition to the extracts from the monthly circulars of 6th of June, from Messrs. Goad, Rigg, and Co, those gentlemen have favoured us with the following letter:—

For the Emeu, via Liverpool. London, 15th June, 1857.

Since our report of the 6th instant, the tallow market has been firm, and although the demand for consumption continues limited, the value of Russian on the spot and for delivery this month has advanced speculatively to 59s. 9d. to 60s., being 9d. to 1s. per cwt. higher than on the 6th instant. For the last three months of the year the business has been done to a moderate extent at prices ranging from 56s. 6d to 57s., per cwt., which are the present quotations. The present stock of all kinds of foreign tallow is 15,298 casks, against 17,413 casks at this time last year.

In Australian tallow the business done has been trifling, owing to the limited quantity in the market, the principal portions of the late arrivals not being yet landed. The sales consist of only 182 casks, and the present value of good mutton is 59s. 3d. to 59s. 6d., and good beef 57s. to 58s. per cwt. Import since 6th instant, 414 casks; stock this day, 860 casks.

Hides.—The market continues drooping, and prices may be quoted again a ½d. lower, with a dull demand, and stocks increasing.

GOAD, RIGG, and Co.

A letter to a commercial house in this city, from a large shipping house in London, under date June 16th, mentions that the demand for children's boots and shoes was so great that present orders could not be executed for three or four months.

From the *Home News*, of the 16th of June, we extract the state of the sugar market:—

There has been (with the exception of a week) a very extensive business again transacted in this article. Speculators have been large buyers, and the trade seeing little chance of any great reduction in prices for some time, have come forward readily, and all offered has found free takers, and at advanced rates of 1s to 2s per cwt. Prices are now in some cases 1s to 1s 6d higher than at the highest point of the market, and the stock still showing a diminution of upwards of 17,500 tons as compared with last year, also accounts being unfavourable from nearly all the places of growth, importers, although obtaining large profits, show no desire to press sales; they feel confident that prices have not yet seen their highest. Several further sales have been made in loaves and crushed in Holland for this market at higher prices. Our quotations are now for West India brown, 52s to 57s; grey and yellow, 57s 6d to 61s; fine, 62s to 64s; crystallised, 66s to 69s; Mauritius, black, 46s to 50s; brown, 50s 6d to 57s; yellow, 57s 6d to 62s; crystallised, 58s to 64s 6d; Bengal date yellow, 52s to 59s; Cossipore yellow, 61s to 65s; white Benares, 59s 6d to 64s; Madras native brown and yellow, 47s to 52s 6d; European manufacture, 56s to 61s; Penang, 47s 6d to 62s; Manila clayed, 57s; unclayed, 49s to 49s 6d; Brazil brown, 48s to 54s; white, 55s to 63s; Havannah brown and yellow, 54s to 62s; and florettes and whites, 61s to 78s per cwt. A large business has been done in the refined market at advanced rates; brown lumps are now 70s 6d; fair to fine loaves and titlers, 72s to 76s. Wet lumps and bastards are dearer, and sell readily. In molasses, a large quantity of the late arrivals has changed hands at from 28s to 29s, and some low Mauritius at 23s per cwt.

The Money Market is described in the same journal—the *Home News*—as follows:—

Our Money Market continues much the same as to the terms paid for accommodation, the bank rate (which is still 6½ per cent.) being the minimum at which good bills have been negotiated. The renewed demand for silver to send to India and China at once checked an appearance of confidence which was beginning to manifest itself—created mainly by the large arrivals of gold from Australia and other places, and of silver from Mexico, and the prospect of further liberal supplies. While expectations of a lower rate of interest continue to be founded on the belief that large arrivals of gold have this effect, these hopes will be, as they have been now for two years, doomed to disappointment. It is wonderful how in the face of the lessons plainly deducible from the results of the gold discoveries in Australia, people still cling tenaciously to the idea that a large import of gold will lower the rate of interest. Now, on the contrary, the actual and ultimate effect of a large arrival of gold is to increase the price that has to be paid by traders for loanable capital. The large increase in the supply of loanable capital which resulted from the Australian discoveries, gave an impetus to the extension of trade which has caused a general rise in the rate paid for the use of the circulating medium. Whoever holds gold unemployed, i.e., whoever holds more of the "purchasing power" than he can use, does so at a loss, and therefore no one retains more than he is compelled to do. Consequently, any increase in the supply of this "purchasing power" immediately causes the possessor to look out for some employment for it. He goes at once and buys some commodity, or lends it to another to buy with it. The effect is to raise the prices of commodities and to increase trade, and this just in proportion to the supply of the "purchasing power." And we need not prove how the expansion of trade tells on the rate of interest—how surely and quickly it tends to raise the terms that have to be paid.

Thus the real barometer of the "Money Market" is the state of trade. When that is prosperous and extending capital is in great demand to carry it on, any further supply thereof simply stimulates its further extension. And, on the other hand, any contraction of trade, owing to it being overdone or being carried on at a loss, at once diminishes the demand, and lowers the price that has to be paid for capital.

Our present rate of 6½ per cent. is about ¾ per cent. higher than that at any of the other principal European cities. At Paris the existing charge of the Bank is 6 per cent., but transactions are effected in the open market at about 5¾. At Hamburgh, although the rate after a temporary decline has again advanced, it is still not higher than 5½. At Berlin, Vienna, and Frankfort it is 5. At Amsterdam, it is 4, and at Brussels 3½.

The Valparaiso *Price Corrente Del Mercurio* gives the following quotations in the flour market:—

FLOUR.—No sale of interest, but all the lots sold which consisted of 200 and 100 quintals for local consumption to the Northern provinces, brought from 9 dollars 50 cents and up to 9 dollars 75 cents ultimately. The parcels expected from the south principally belong to speculators in this market, who are sanguine of better rates. The last news from California states, flour at advance of 2 dollars for sack of 200 lbs., and from private letters we know that sales were made there in domestic flour at 10 dollars 50 cents the 2 quintals, consequently no fears ought to be entertained of their sending flour thence to the Panama market.

CANDEAL FLOUR.—Either class flour or in bran is scarce. The former might be obtained at 5 dollars 50 cents, and the latter at 4 dollars 50 cents, and 4 dollars 62 cents, at 6 months.

WHEAT.—No sale was closed in the last fortnight, and we are not aware if any was made in San Antonio. Our readers will recollect an article in some of the last numbers of the *Mercurio*, regarding wheat in California, which reported an advance in the grain, with a more upward tendency, when holders asked 4 cents per lb., equal to 6 dollars 20 cents for an fanega.

CANDEAL WHEAT.—600 fanega of the large good quality were sold at 4 dollars 12 cents cash, bagged round is worth 25 cents less.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Valparaiso, April 16th, received by a mercantile firm:—

Flour, 9 dollars 50 cents to 9 dollars 75 cents. Shipments to Australia not to be thought of; indeed, we very much doubt if we have sufficient to supply our regular coast wants; and we shall not be surprised to find prices advance materially towards the middle of the year.

The prior advices (via overland mail) to March 15th, informed us of the unprecedented short crops of wheat, the grain being much "pinched," and this was not generally known until after the harvest, say early in March.

By the City of Sydney (s.) we have Melbourne commercial news to the 17th instant. The following report of the wholesale market is from the *Argus* of that date:—

Liquors.—In spirits there has been general inactivity during the week. Prices of brandy, in bulk, are wholly nominal, although for really genuine parcels we doubt if other than a trifling reduction would be submitted to: low and spurious kinds are utterly neglected, regardless of the prices at which they are offering. Case brandies, genevas, and bottled old tom, if of best brands, are in steady though not extensive demand, and quite support quotations: inferior descriptions, as well as rum and whisky, are very dull. Draught porter remains unimproved either in request or value; for draught ales, however, particularly of most approved sorts, the demand has rather improved, though without alteration in prices. In bottled beer there has been more doing, and genuine parcels of most favourite bottlers have realised higher rates: Byass' ale has been sold at 11s 6d, and ale and porter in equal proportions, at from 11s to 11s 3d per dozen. In wines there have been no transactions of any amount, and the general dullness is fully shared in by this article.

Flour, Grain, &c.—The flour market has been in a state of inactivity throughout the week, and until this afternoon, when a rather unexpected demand arose, prices have presented a falling aspect; towards the close of the day, however, this article appeared to be getting into better favour, and some considerable sales of Adelaide were made at rather improved prices. £24 was offered for a large parcel and refused, and for a lot of about 130 tons £24 10s. was accepted. Wheat and barley have been in good request during the week, the former at about 9s. 6d., and the latter, being in few hands, is worth 10s. for Cape, and 11s. for English per bushel. Oats have further declined in value, without any corresponding increase in demand. Bran is also exceedingly dull, and difficult of sale at even 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per bushel.

Groceries.—Teas and coffees remain unaltered: both articles are firmly held, without any symptom of decline in value. Sugars have not been brisk this week; they are generally, however, firmly held, and as advices from the shipping ports continue to bring intelligence of improved rates there, there is little probability of decline in value here.

Provisions continue without change: really prime support quotations and are of moderate sale, but the inferior descriptions, of which the greater part of the stocks on hand consist, are sold as opportunity offers at almost any price procurable. Butter of prime quality has been inquired for, and for really good prices over quotations are offering, but of this description there is so little in stock that the market generally is not beneficially affected. Reports speak of the shipments for the month of May as having been under 450 firkins, and should the exports from England continue moderate, improvement in rates must follow. Candles have slightly improved in demand, though without change in value, 1s 3d being still the full value of Price's belmonts.

Oilmen's stores quite sustain the late improvement, continuing of better sale than they for a length of time have been. Entire invoices of moderate amount are saleable, and for selected articles only a slight improvement in value is visible.

Tobacco, in the continued absence of arrivals, presents an improved appearance, as, although no actual advance can be reported in prices, the market is steadier, and as consumption is very steady, and stocks lessened, improved rates may be looked for.

Building materials are in good request. Some considerable quantities have been forwarded during the week to the interior, and as there is little probability now of the traffic being suspended by the weather, there is every appearance of the present steady trade continuing.

Metals generally continue dull, stocks of most kinds are very heavy, and until the late excessive arrivals decrease, small hope of amended value can be entertained.

The Melbourne Money and Share Market is thus reported in the same journal:—

The money market has been rather tight, arising chiefly in consequence of the advances made by the banks on several articles of consumption falling due. These advances were obtained under the impression that a more rapid rise in prices would occur than has taken place. Except in this particular the market is easy. The banks charge 7 per cent. for discounting bills having under 95 days currency, and 8 per cent. minimum for those having over 95 days to run. For renewals and for overdrawn accounts 10 per cent. is charged.

The banks continue to issue drafts on England at 2 per cent. premium. Bills against gold are purchased at 1 per cent. premium. Freight on gold by direct steamers or sailing vessels 3d. per ounce deliverable in London. Insurance 1½ per cent. By the overland route ¾ per cent., that is 7d. per ounce, as nearly as possible. Insurance 1½ per cent.

The share market has been very dull, with prices looking downward. There are buyers of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway shares at £40. Melbourne Gas and Coke Company's shares have been sold at 65 per cent. premium for both issues. Colonial Insurance Company's at £2 8s. 6d. per share ex div. Bank of Victoria shares have been offered at £50 ex div. Holders of Colonial Bank of Australasia are asking 25 per cent. premium. Our quotations for other shares are nominal.

From South Australia we have papers to the 10th instant. The *Register* of that date gives the following report of the state of the markets at Adelaide:—

August 8.—The advices this morning from Melbourne are upon the whole rather contradictory, but have had no marked effect on our markets, as town brands are fully worth £24 to £24 7s 6d for choice brands. Wheat sold at 10s 3d; bran, 1s 6d.

Grain, Flour, and Provender Market.—C. Fisher, of Rundle-street, reports:—Flour, £24; wheat, 10s; bran, 2s; pollard, 2s; English barley, 9s; Cape ditto, scarce; oats, 9s to 9s 6d; gram, 9s.

Skins, &c.—Hides, 16s to 20s each; calfskins, 3s 6d to 4s ditto; lambskins, 1s ditto; sheepskins, 3s 6s to 4s ditto; fat, 3d to 5d per lb.; wattle bark, £3 per ton.

Our advices from Tasmania are to the 13th instant from Hobart Town, and the 11th from Launceston. The *Examiner's* report is but brief, and merely relates to flour and grain, the price of which, at the Mills, has been raised to £22, wheat remaining at 9s, with a quiet market. In the Hobart Town market, the *Mercury* says that wheat has fallen a little, and is now quoted at 9s. to 9s. 3d. per bushel for good samples. Flour still maintains its old price of £22 to £24 per ton. Oats have declined to some extent, and are very little in demand; present quotations, 9s to 9s. 3d. per bushel. Bran has fallen a very little, present price being 2s. to 2s. 3d.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. FRANCIS SMITH are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Palmer-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. Hunter-street, August 20.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN.—PORTRAITS, 5s. with case, 290, George-st., opposite the White Horse.

FINEST CHILIAN FLOUR, splendid potatoes, Wollongong butter, 1s. 4d.; best, 1s. 9d. APPLETON'S, Newtown.

IRON Corn Measures, bushel to ½ peck, stamped and registered, at BENNETT'S, 571, George-street South.

SHOP FRONT for SALE, Shutters, Doors, &c.; also glass cases, LORKING and FELTON, 165, George-street.

GOULBURN LEECHES.—Received a fresh supply. J. STEVENSON, chemist, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

MASKS! Male and Female, all characters, just opened, wholesale and retail, MEWBURN'S Bazaar, Market and Hunter streets.

GLASS SHADES! all sizes, Wax Materials; Wax, in sheet, 1s. 9d. per dozen; Fruit Moulds. MEWBURN'S, Market and Hunter streets.

TOOTH ACHE! Use MEWBURN'S Tincture, it instant relief. 40, Market-street and 80, Hunter.

LADIES' BOOTS, black and coloured, also children's cheap, at 217, George-street.

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5 and 10 horse power steam engines, with large boilers
Flue and egg-end steam boilers, for engines 10 and horse power
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Crosskill's ploughs, harrows, 4 H.P. thrashing machine, chaff-cutting machine, &c.
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Mill belting, 3, 4½, and 6 in. wide
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For plans and particulars apply to
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LOFTY.—This splendid Cart Stallion will stand the coming season at Duntroon, Queanbeyan. Terms: One mare, £3 17s. 6d.; two, or more, the property of one individual, £3 10s. LOFTY is a very rich dapple grey, 16½ hands high, 8 years old, and is of immense power and strength. He was got by the imported horse "Farmer's Glory" out of a Clydesdale mare. His stock are fully equal to himself, and have been sold at very high prices.

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C. Cottrell	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
F. Codner	Petersham, and 624 George-street South
P. M'Grath	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
James Dole	Camperdown
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